REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF

MYSORE

FOR THE YEAR

1953-54

PARTS I AND II

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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF MYSORE

FOR THE YEAR

1953-54

CHAPTER I—GENERAL.

1. The Mysore State has an area of 33,310 square miles. It lies between the longitude of 11°36′ and 15°2′ to the North of the Equator and between the latitude 74°38′ and 78°36′ to the East of the meridian. From North to the South its greatest length is approximately 230 miles and from East to West its greatest length measures about 290 miles. At one point on the West, the frontier lies within 10 miles of the Arabian Sea. It is surrounded mainly by the Madras State except where the States of Hyderabad and Andhra on the North and North-East, the State of Bombay on the North-West and Coorg on the South-West, form part of its boundaries.

2. Geographically, the State is divided into two regions. In the West is the "Malnad" or Hill Country, with lofty mountains and dense evergreen forests; in the Centre and the East lies the "Maidan" or plain country.

3. The population of Mysore according to 1951 Census was 98,48,684. There are three big Cities in the State with a population of more than one lakh, *viz.* Bangalore, Mysore and Kolar Gold Fields.

4. The administration is carried on by the Maharaja as Rajpramukh, and a Council of Ministers which functions on the basis of joint responsibility. The Council consists of a Chief Minister and five other Ministers who are the elected representatives of the people.

Organisation of Government.

GENERAL

5. For administrative purposes, the State is divided into ten districts, *viz.*, Bangalore, Mandya, Mysore, Hassan, Chikmagalur, Shimoga, Chitaldrug, Tumkur, Kolar and Bellary. Each district is divided into smaller administrative sub-divisions.

6. The Mysore State has two Houses of Legislature, *viz.*, the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council under the new Constitution.

Material Prosperity of the People.

7. The year registered a change from a continuous period of anxiety and distress conditions for the last three years to a period of plenty ushered in by copious rainfall which was generally well-distributed and timely, resulting in a very good harvest. In certain parts of the State the rainfall was excessive causing damage to crops. But on the whole the seasonal conditions were favourable. Both wet and dry crops were good. The markets were well supplied, and foodgrains were available in the open market in sufficient quantities due to decontrol.

8. There was no distress in any part of the State in the year. Still, relief works and other measures were continued in the parts affected during the previous year, under the control of the Commissioner for Distress Relief in order to mitigate hardships that might be felt by the ryot class in the early part of the year 1953-54.

9. The average rainfall during the year was more than that of 35 years' average.

Revenue and Finance.

10. The total revenue realised during the year was Rs. 2,022·78 lakhs and the net expenditure met from Revenue was Rs. 2,033·35 lakhs resulting in a deficit of Rs. 10·57 lakhs.

11. The total Receipts and Disbursements for the year including Service, Debt and Remittance Heads were Rs. 16,429·98 lakhs and Rs. 16,223·52 lakhs, respectively, and the year closed with a cash balance of Rs. 558·67 lakhs.

12. The fall under Land Revenue is mainly due to the large increase under the amounts payable to Local Bodies. The decrease under Excise Revenue is mainly due to the realisation of lower rentals in auction sales.

13. The total net capital outlay during the year amounted to Rs. 99·55 lakhs as compared with Rs. 472·34 lakhs during the year 1952-53. The large decrease is due to the minus expenditure of Rs. 370·19 lakhs under Capital

Outlay on State Schemes of Government Trading, representing receipts on account of large-scale clearance of stock.

14. Scarcity of cloth and of various other articles disappeared during the year. They were freely available in the market and at cheaper rates. The several activities under the Five-Year Plan were greatly responsible for this comparatively satisfactory state of affairs.

15. The Five-Year Plan pertaining to Mysore State originally contemplated an expenditure of about Rs. 36 crores. It has now been increased to about Rs. 49 crores. Two members of the Planning Commission and the Finance Minister, Government of India, who visited Mysore State and examined the working of the Plan, expressed satisfaction with its pace of progress.

Reservoirs.

16. Among the development works under execution, were the Bhadra Reservoir, the Thunga Anicut and the Nugu Reservoir and will cost in all Rs. 23 crores. When these are completed green crops over 2,70,000 acres of land will be seen. Provision has been made for the raising of the Bhadra Dam to *plus* 72 level by the end of June 1956 and then it is proposed to open the full 50 miles of the left bank channel. The work is progressing rapidly. The Thunga Anicut has been completed. It will now irrigate 6,000 acres of land in addition to the 7,000 acres already irrigated. The Nugu Reservoir will be completed by June 1955. The Thungabhadra Reservoir Low Level Canal is progressing. The expenditure on irrigation during the year was Rs. 2,68,24,000 as against Rs. 2,22,29,000 in 1951-52 and Rs. 2,44,51,000 in 1952-53.

Land Reforms.

17. Regarding Land Reforms, reforms of far-reaching importance have been framed. The Tenancy Act, which was in force in some taluks, has now been extended to the remaining taluks of the State. The Personal and Miscellaneous Inams Abolition Bill has been passed. The Religious and Charitable Inams Abolition Bill was before the Joint Select Committee of the Legislature. These measures will tend to make the tiller the owner of the land.

Distress Relief.

18. Top priority was naturally given to the development works relating to irrigation and agriculture. More attention is being paid to industrial development. In fact the objective of the Second Five-Year Plan will be more industrialisation. The additional Cement Production

*

GENENAL

Unit, the Acetic Acid Plant and the Ferro-Silicon Plant in Bhadravati have all gone into production. Two electric pig iron furnaces have been added to the Iron Works. The Government Porcelain Factory is being expanded in collaboration with a well-known Japanese firm, at an estimated cost of Rs. 63 lakhs. The Government Soap Factory is being shifted to a new and spacious premises in the Industrial Suburb, Bangalore, and expanded. The Mysore Implements Factory at Hassan is being mechanised at a cost of Rs. 10 lakhs. Efforts are being made to start a Raw Film Industry in the State. Dr. Visvesvaraya's Rural Industrialisation Scheme has been extended to the whole State. The Central and State Governments are giving financial assistance to Khadi and Cottage Industries.

Medical and Public Health.

19. The expenditure under the departments of Medical and Public Health is increasing year by year. Prior to freedom, the expenditure under these two departments was about Rs. 40 lakhs. This year it is of the order of a crore and a half rupees. Government have been vigilant in tackling the problem of public health throughout the State. There is now a net work of full-fledged health unit functioning in all rural areas in the State. The National Malaria Control Scheme was launched in November 1953. It is expected that it will give protection to over 5 million people in the course of three and a half years.

Prohibition.

20. Prohibition is now in force in six districts and four taluks in the State. If prohibition is extended to the whole State, the loss of revenue will be about Rs. 170 lakhs.

Water Supply.

21. Government have planned satisfactory supply of good drinking water on a Statewide scale. Schemes costing Rs. two crores have been sanctioned for 80 towns, and are in various stages of execution. The Bangalore City, Davangere and Mysore City water-supply schemes which have all been recently sanctioned, will cost another sum of Rs. 1¼ crores. These two sums are being advanced as loans by Government to the Local Bodies. Grants have been made for rural water supply under various heads to the extent of about Rs. 25,00,000.

22. The total amount to be spent on the improvement of various water-supply schemes in the State will be nearly Rs. 3·75 crores. A separate Superintending

Engineer has been posted with a view to achieving rapid progress in implementing these schemes. Under the Village Panchayets and District Boards Act, the construction of wells in the rural areas would come within the purview of Village Panchayets and District Boards.

Education.

23. These seven years have seen phenomenal increase of educational facilities in the State. Prior to our freedom the expenditure on education was about Rs. 1,50,00,000. This year, the expenditure has risen to Rs. 4,18,00,000, The Finance Commission has observed that Mysore State of all the States in the Indian Union, has the highest percentage of expenditure on education. Manual work, social service, moral education, Cultural activities and training for avocations are the distinguishing features of the reformed system. The student is sought to be harmoniously adjusted to the pattern of society. It is the aim of this system to shape the student into an ideal citizen and not merely into an efficient office worker.

Cultural Development.

24. The scheme of cultural development on a State-wide scale has been launched. The scheme has been enthusiastically welcomed by the people and has proved propular.

Labour Housing.

25. Provision of proper housing accommodation to the growing labour population has been earnestly taken up by Government. The Labour Housing Corporation has been constituted. It is functioning in harmony with the activities of the Central Scheme of subsidised industrial housing. Considering the importance of the problem of housing for middle classes also, Government introduced a Bill in the Legislature for constituting a Housing Board.

Depressed Classes.

26. The improvement of the condition of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the State is a sacred mandate entrusted to the present Ministry and Government have accordingly taken various ameliorative measures. A full-time Commissioner of Depressed Classes has now been appointed. Government have provided a sum of Rs. 25 lakhs this year in the budget for improving their condition. Three agricultural colonies for Scheduled Tribes have been started and their progress is being watched before expanding the scheme. Government are also constituting a Depressed Classes Amelioration Fund to ensure that no portion of the allotted grants lapse.

GENERAL

Rehabilitation Schemes.

27. Under rehabilitation schem es, loans amounting to Rs. 2,79,000 have been granted to persons for taking up different kinds of occupation and trade suitable to them. Houses have been constructed on 53 out of 200 sites in Jayanagar, Bangalore and have been allotted to displaced families. In addition, 59 families have been given sites so that they may construct houses of their own. An expenditure of Rs. 50,000 has been incurred for the education of their student population. Besides these, maintenance allowances are being disbursed to 54 displaced persons.

Road Transport Department.

28. The total capital invested upto 31st December 1953 is Rs. 20,66,758. The revenue which was about Rs. 13 lakhs in 1948-49 has practically trebled itself in 1952-53. The net revenue realised upto 31st December 1953 is Rs, 4,06,378. The number of buses under operation is 107 as on 1st March 1954, covering 42 routes.

29. An Advisory Committee has been constituted for scrutinising the working of the Road Transport Department. The policy is to extend the Government monopoly gradually over more routes in the State. Accordingly, the purchase of a fleet of 50 new Buses was ordered and a part of the consignment has already arrived.

30. During the year, His Highness the Maharaja toured in Mysore, Bangalore and Mandya Districts. In April 1953, His Highness opened the Shivanubhava Sammelana in connection with the Ganaradhana Silver Jubilee Celebrations of Sri Chikkaveeradesikendraswamigalu at Bettadapura, Mysore District. In the month of May 1953, His Highness camped at Ootacamund. During the year, His Highness also visited Madras, Tuticorin and New Delhi. In July 1953, His Highness inaugurated the Pre-Regional Conference of the Food and Agricultural Organisation of the United Nations at Bangalore. In December 1953, His Highness inaugurated the Seventh Quinquennial Inter-Universities Conference at the Crawford Hall, Mysore. In January 1954, His Highness opened the Components Factory of the T.I. Cycles of India, Limited at Ambattur near Madras. In February 1954, His Highness participated in the Founders' Day Celebrations of the Hindustan Aircraft Factory at Bangalore. In the same month, His Highness laid the foundation stone of the Bank of Mysore Building at Madras. In March 1954, His Highness attended the Conference of Governors and

Rajpramukhs at New Delhi. In the same month, His Highness presided over the Diamond Jubilee Celebrations of the Historical Association of the Maharaja's College, Mysore.

31. Among the distinguished persons who visited the State during the year were His Highness Prince Abdorreza of Iran and the Princess, Dr. Radhakrishnan, Vice-President of India, Mr. Adlai Stevenson, Democratic Nominee of U.S.A., His Excellency Mr. Lykke, Norwegian Minister, His Excellency Chester Bowles, U. S. Ambassador to India, Hon'ble Justice Pathanjali Sastri, Chief Justice of India, Shri Gulzari Lal Nanda, Minister for Planning, Government of India, Shri V. V. Giri, Minister for Labour, Government of India, Vice-Admiral Sir Mark Pizey, Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Navy, His Excellency Mr. Richard Nixon, Vice-President of the U.S.A., Sir Rhoderik McGrigor, First Sea Lord of the United Kingdom, and Shri K. C. Reddy, Minister for Production, Government of India.

32. The more important of the Delegations who visited the State during the year were the Nigerian Goodwill Mission, the Yugoslavian Goodwill Mission, the Australian Press Delegation, the Turkey Parliamentary Delegation, the Canadian Agricultural Mission, the Japanese Industrial Mission, the Backward Classes Commission, the Burmese Industrial Mission, the Taxation Enquiry Commission, the Soviet Cultural Delegation (Ballet Dances), the Egyptian Press Delegation, the Team of International Experts and the Ceylon Parliamentary Delegation.

33. The important Conferences that were held in the State during the year were the 13th Indian Food and Agricultural Conference and the Labour Conference.

PROTEC-TION

CHAPTER II—PROTECTION.

(i) (a) The Mysore Legislative Assembly.

34. The Legislative Assembly met two times during the year. The adjourned meetings of the Budget Session commenced on 13th July 1953 and concluded on 7th August 1953. The January Session commenced on 12th January 1954 and adjourned on 22nd January 1954 to meet again on 1st March 1954. The adjourned meetings of the Budget Session commenced on 1st March 1954 and concluded on 20th April 1954.

35. As required by the Constitution of India, His Highness the Maharaja addressed the members of the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council assembled together on 7th January 1954. The debate on the motion of thanks lasted for two days. Out of the two amendments moved for this motion, one was negatived and the other was withdrawn.

Questions.

36. One thousand three hundred and thirty-six questions were admitted. Answers were furnished in regard to 1,316 questions.

Short Notice Questions.

37. Thirty-three Short Notice Questions were admitted. Answers to 19 questions were furnished.

Bills.

38. The following Bills were passed during the two Sessions of the Legislative Assembly :—

Adjourned Meetings of the Budget Session, July-August 1953.

1. The Mysore Town Municipalities (Amendment) Bill, 1953.
2. The Mysore Legislature Salaries (Amendment) Bill, 1953.
3. The Mysore Ministers Salaries and Allowances (Amendment) Bill, 1953.
*4. The Mysore Police (Second Amendment) Bill, 1953.
5. The Mysore Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1953.

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* The asterisk indicates Bills passed after reference to Select Committee.

January Session, 1954.

1. The Mysore Tenancy (Amendment) Bill, 1954.
2. The Mysore Alienated Villages (Protection of Tenants and Miscellaneous Provisions) (Amendment) Bill, 1954.
3. The Mysore Village Panchayets and District Boards (Amendment) Bill, 1954.
4. The Madras District Boards (Mysore Amendment) Bill, 1954.
5. The Madras Preservation of Private Forest (Mysore Amendment) Bill, 1954.
6. The Madras Sugar Factories Control (Mysore Amendment) Bill, 1954.
7. The Mysore Co-operative Societies (Extension of Application to Bellary) Bill, 1954.
8. The Mysore Appropriation Bill, 1954.
9. The Mysore Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1954.
10. The Mysore Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1954.
11. The Mysore Legislature (Prevention of Disqualification) (Amendment) Bill, 1954.
12. The Mysore Legislature Salaries (Amendment) Bill, 1954.
13. The Mysore University (Amendment) Bill, 1954.
14. The City of Bangalore Improvement (Amendment) Bill, 1954.
15. The City of Mysore Improvement (Amendment) Bill, 1954.
16. The Mysore Shops and Establishments (Extension to Bellary) Bill, 1954.
17. The Mysore Maternity Benefit (Extension to Bellary) Bill, 1954.
18. The Mysore Stamp (Amendment) Bill, 1954.
19. The Mysore Court Fees (Amendment) Bill, 1954.
20. The Mysore Electricity (Taxation on Consumption) (Amendment) Bill, 1954.

*21. The Mysore Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1954.

*22. The Madras General Sales Tax (Mysore Amendment) Bill, 1954.

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* The asterisk indicates Bill passed after reference to Select Committee.

PROTECTION

‡*23. The Mysore (Personal and Miscellaneous) Inams Abolition Bill, 1953.

‡*24. The Mysore House Rent and Accommodation Control (Amendment) Bill, 1953.

‡†* 25. The Mysore Police (Amendment) Bill, 1953.

‡*26. The Mysore Municipal Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1953.

27. The Mysore Irrigation (Second Amendment) Bill, 1954.

39. The following Bills were referred to Joint Select Committees :—

1. The Mysore (Religious and Charitable) Inams Abolition Bill, 1954.
2. The Mysore Housing Board Bill, 1954.

Resolutions.

40. Eighty-four Resolutions tabled by members were admitted. Out of 20 Resolutions taken up for discussion, 18 were withdrawn by the leave of the House, one was put to vote and negatived and one was passed.

Adjournment Motions.

41. Eleven adjournment motions were tabled by members, nine were disallowed as out of order and two were withdrawn by the members.

Privilege Motions.

42. Two privilege motions were tabled by members, one was ruled out of order and another was referred to the Privileges Committee.

Elections.

43. Elections to (1) Privileges Committee, (2) House Committee, (3) Public Health Board and (4) Special Committee on Rules of Procedure were held.

Panel of Chairmen.

44. The following members were nominated as the Panel of Chairmen for the duration of the Session :

1. Sri G. Basappa
2. ,, S. Srinivasa Iyengar
3. ,, R. K. Prasad and
4. ,, K. Prabhakar

Debate on the Report of the Educational Reforms.

45. A debate on the Report of the Educational Reforms in the State took place for five days during the July–August Session 1953. A large number of members took part in the debate and offered their suggestions.

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† Passed for the second time without agreeing to the amendment made by the Legislative Council.

‡ Indicates Bills introduced during March 1953 Session and passed during this Session.

PROTEC-TION

Financial Business.

46. During the Budget Session 1954, the Chief Minister presented the Budget for 1954-55. There was a general discussion on the Budget for four days and voting of demands for grants for ten days.

47. Of the 897 cut motions tabled by members, 66 cut motions were discussed and withdrawn by leave of the House, 2 were put to vote and negatived. During the January Session of the Legislative Assembly, the Chief Minister placed before the House the statement of Additional and Supplementary Estimates for 1953-54. Seventeen cut motions were discussed and withdrawn, one was put to vote and negatived. During the Adjourned Meetings of the Budget Session 1954, the Chief Minister placed before the House the statement of Additional and Supplementary Estimates for 1953-54. Voting of demands for supplementary grants occupied one day.

Estimates Committee.

48. Since the presentation of the first report of the Estimates Committee relating to Public Works Department in March 1953, the Committee has undertaken tours in the State under their different Sub-Committees and their second report in regard to the working of the Public Works Department is now being finalised.

Special Motions.

49. A Special Motion approving the proposal to introduce the Andhra State Bill in Parliament was passed. A special resolution recommending to the Government of India not to re-open the question of Bellary was adopted. A motion regarding modifications made to the Mysore Public Service Commission Regulation (Limitations of Functions) 1953 was also adopted. An official resolution regarding adoption of Central Public Debt Act was passed.

Condolence.

50. The House passed condolence resolution in the adjourned meetings of the Budget Session in July 1953 on the demise of Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee. Condolence references were made in January Session 1954 in respect of the demise of :—

(1) Sri Hajee Mohamed Mustafa of Kolar
(2) ,, N. K. Mallegowda of Mudigere
(3) ,, B. Nanjappa of Kantharajapura
(4) ,, B. Garudachar.

PROTECTION

Half-an-hour discussions.

51. There were half-an-hour discussions during both the sessions in respect of answers furnished to six questions of public interest for which suitable answers were given by the Ministers concerned.

(b) The Mysore Legislative Council.

52. The Legislative Council met twice during the year. The adjourned meetings of the Budget Session commenced on 13th July 1953 and concluded on 27th July 1953. The January Session commenced on 12th January 1954 and adjourned on 21st January to meet again on 15th March 1954. The adjourned meetings of January Session (Budget) commenced on 15th March and concluded on 24th April 1954.

53. As required by the Constitution of India, His Highness the Maharaja addressed the Members of the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council assembled together on 7th January 1954.

Starred questions.

54. Three hundred and sixty-two starred questions were admitted, answers being furnished in regard to 345 questions.

Unstarred questions.

55. One hundred and ninty-nine unstarred questions were admitted. Answers were furnished in regard to 196 questions which were laid on the table of the House.

Short notice questions.

56. Sixteen Short Notice Questions were admitted and answers to 11 questions were furnished.

57. The following Bills were passed during the two sessions of the Legislative Council.—

Adjourned Meetings of Budget Session, July–August 1953.

1. The Mysore Town Municipalities (Amendment) Bill, 1953.
2. The Mysore Legislature Salaries (Amendment) Bill, 1953.
3. The Mysore Ministers Salaries and Allowances (Amendment) Bill, 1953.
*4. The Mysore Police (Second Amendment) Bill, 1953.
5. The Mysore Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1953.

* Indicates Bills passed after reference to Select Committee.

January Session, 1954.

1. The Mysore Tenancy (Amendment) Bill, 1954.
2. The Mysore Alienated Villages (Protection of Tenants and Miscellaneous Provisions) (Amendment) Bill, 1954.
3. The Mysore Village Panchayats and District Boards (Amendment) Bill, 1954.
4. The Madras District Boards (Mysore Amendment) Bill, 1954.
5. The Madras Preservation of Private Forest (Mysore Amendment) Bill, 1954.
6. The Madras Sugar Factories Control (Mysore Amendment) Bill, 1953.
7. The Mysore Co-operative Societies (Extension of Application to Bellary) Bill, 1954.
8. The Mysore Appropriation Bill, 1954.
9. The Mysore Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1954.
10. The Mysore Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1954.
11. The Mysore Legislature (Prevention of Disqualification) (Amendment) Bill, 1954.
12. The Mysore Legislature Salaries (Amendment) Bill, 1954.
13. The Mysore University (Amendment) Bill, 1954.
14. The City of Bangalore Improvement (Amendment) Bill, 1954.
15. The City of Mysore Improvement (Amendment) Bill, 1954.
16. The Mysore Shops and Establishments (Extension to Bellary) Bill, 1954.
17. The Mysore Maternity Benefit (Extension to Bellary) Bill, 1954.
18. The Mysore Stamp (Amendment) Bill, 1954.
19. The Mysore Court Fees (Amendment) Bill, 1954.
20. The Mysore Electricity (Taxation on Consumption) (Amendment) Bill, 1954.

PROTECTION

*21. The Mysore Irrigation (Second Amendment) Bill, 1954.

*22. The Mysore Sales-Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1954.

*23. The Madras General Sales-Tax (Mysore (Amendment) Bill, 1954.

*24. The Mysore (Personal and Miscellaneous) Inam Abolition Bill, 1953.

25. The Mysore House Rent and Accommodation (Control) (Amendment) Bill, 1953.

**26. The Mysore Police (Amendment) Bill, 1953.

**27. The Mysore Municipal Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1953.

58. In respect of the following Bills, the Legislative Council concurred in the setting up of Joint Select Committee:

1. The Mysore (Religious and Charitable) Inam Abolition Bill, 1954.
2. The Mysore Housing Board Bill, 1954.

Resolutions.

59. Forty-six Resolutions tabled by members were admitted. Nineteen Resolutions were taken up for discussion and withdrawn by the leave of the House.

Adjournment motions.

60. Out of three adjournment motions tabled during the two sessions, two were disallowed by the Chair and one was not passed.

Privilege motion.

61. The Report of the Privileges Committee regarding articles in "Satya" was discussed and adopted.

Special motions.

62. A debate on the address of thanks to His Highness the Maharaja took place for two days. Of the five amendments moved, one was put to vote and negatived and the rest were withdrawn. The main motion of thanks was then adopted without amendments.

63. An official resolution regarding adoption of Central Public Debt Act was passed.

64. The Special Official Resolution on Andhra State Bill was passed during the first sitting of the Council.

65. Two non-official Special Resolutions regarding shifting of apparatus from Polytechnic at Bellary and regarding boundaries between Andhra, Mysore and Madras were also discussed and withdrawn.

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* Indicates Bills passed after reference to Select Committee.

** Indicates Bills passed after their return from the Legislative Assembly.

PROTECTION

66. The Chief Minister laid on the Table the Finance Accounts for 1950-51 and Appropriation Accounts and Audit Report and the Schedule of Demands for Additional and Supplementary Grants for the year 1953-54. Financial Business.

67. The Budget for 1954-55 was presented to the House by the Chief Minister. The Budget was discussed in the Council for five days.

68. During the earlier session a condolence resolution on the demise of Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee was adopted. Condolence.

69. During the latter session, condolence references were made by the Chair regarding the death of Hajee Mohamad Mustafa, Sri K. N. Mallegowda and Sri B. Nanjappa, members of the Representative Assembly.

70. The Report of the Mysore Public Service Commission for the year 1951-52 was placed on the table and the same was discussed by the House. Report of the Public Service Commission.

71. There were half hour discussions during both the sessions in respect of answers furnished to eight questions of public interest for which suitable answers were given. Half-an-hour discussion.

(ii) (a) Legislative Enactments

1. *Legislative Enactments (Amendment) Act*, 1953 (4 *of* 1953).—This Act amends the principal Act of 1948 to provide for the levy of higher rates of sales-tax on certain kinds of manufactured tobacco, namely cigars, cigarattes, cheroots, cigaratte tobacco and pipe tobacco, the tax being levied only when such goods are first sold in the State of Mysore.

2. *The Mysore Motor Spirit (Taxation on Sales) (Amendment) Act*, 1953 (5 *of* 1953).—This Act amends Section 3 of the principal Act of 1949 to provide for the levy of sales-tax on petrol at six annas per gallon instead of at four annas per gallon.

3. *The Mysore Public Debt Act*, 1953 (6 *of* 1953).—This Act consolidates and amends the law relating to Government securities and the management of the Public Debt of the State and repeals the Government Securities Act, 1925 (Mysore Act VIII of 1925).

4. *The Mysore Government Certificates (Amendment) Act*, 1953 (7 *of* 1953).—This Act amends Section 3 of the

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principal Act of 1944 empowering the Deputy Commissioners of Districts, instead of the Comptroller to sanction payment in certain cases on the death of the holder of Mysore Government Savings Certificates.

5. *The Mysore Public Health (Amendment) Act,* 1953 (8 *of* 1953).—This Act amends Section 4 of the principal Act of 1944 fixing the term of office of the non-official members nominated to the Public Health Board at two years and substitutes the expression 'Legislative Assembly' for the expression "Representative Assembly" in the said Section.

6. *The Mysore Stamp (Amendment) Act,* 1953 (9 *of* 1953).—This Act amends Article 23-A of the principal Act of 1900 omitting the exemption granted to persons enrolled as Advocates in the High Court of any other State in India from payment of the Stamp duty of Rs. 300 in respect of their entry as Advocates on the roll of the Mysore High Court.

7. *The Mysore Alienated Villages (Protection of Tenants and Miscellaneous Provisions) (Amendment) Act,* 1953 (10 *of* 1953).—This Act amends the duration clause of Section 1 of the principal Act of 1950 fixing the duration of the Act until the 31st December 1953.

8. *The Evacuee Interest (Separation) Mysore Supplementary Act,* 1953 (11 *of* 1953).—This Act provides that the Evacuee Interest (Separation) Act, 1951 (Central Act LXIV of 1951) shall in so far as it relates to any matter enumerated in List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution stand validated and binding as if it had been passed by the Legislature of the State of Mysore.

9. *The Mysore General Clauses (Amendment) Act,* 1953 (12 *of* 1953).—This Act makes certain amendments in the Mysore General Clauses Act, 1899, to bring it into conformity with the provisions of the Constitution and declares among other things that an Act will come into operation on the date on which it is first published in the Official Gazette.

10. *The Mysore Agriculturists' Relief (Amendment) Act,* 1953 (13 *of* 1953).—This Act makes certain amendments in the Mysore Agriculturists Relief Act, 1928 consequent on the extension of the Central Code of Civil Procedure and the Indian Limitation Act to Mysore State.

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11. *The Motor Vehicles (Mysore Amendment) Act,* 1953 (14 *of* 1953).—This Act amends Section 58 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, (Central Act IV of 1939) by the addition of a sub-section limiting the period of permits to less than three years.

12. *The Industrial Disputes (Mysore Amendment) Act,* 1953 (15 *of* 1953).—This Act amends the Industrial Disputes Act, 1943 (Central Act XIV of 1943) by the insertion of a new Section 10-A empowering the State Government to transfer industrial disputes from one Tribunal to another.

13. *The Mysore Town Municipalities (Amendment) Act,* 1953 (16 *of* 1953).—This Act amends the Mysore Town Municipalities Act, 1951 (Mysore Act XXII of 1951) by the insertion of a new section 5-A providing for the amalgamation of two contiguous town municipalities into a single municipality.

14. *The Mysore Police (Second Amendment) Act,* 1953 (17 *of* 1953).—This Act amends Sections 4, 63 and 68 of the Mysore Police Act, 1908 and amplifies the definition relating to gaming so as to cover all forms of gaming and makes provision for more deterrent punishment for gaming.

15. *The Mysore Appropriation (No. 3) Act,* 1953 (18 *of* 1953).—This Act authorises payment and appropriation of certain further sums of money from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State for defraying several further charges which will come for payment during the financial year 1953-54.

16. *The Mysore Ministers Salaries and Allowances (Amendment) Act,* 1953 (19 *of* 1953).—This Act amends Sections 2 and 7 of the Mysore Ministers Salaries and Allowances Act, 1952, and provides for journeys in the highest class available in trains, consequent on the abolition of first class accommodation in certain trains.

17. *The Mysore Legislature Salaries (Amendment) Act,* 1953 (20 *of* 1953).—The Act amends Sections 2, 3, 7 and 9 of the Mysore Legislature Salaries Act, 1952 (Mysore Act XX of 1952) and provides for journeys in the highest class available in trains consequent on the abolition of first class accommodation in certain trains and also increases the annual sumptuary allowance of the Speaker from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,500.

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18. *The Mysore Village Offices (Amendment) Act,* 1953 (21 *of* 1953).—This Act amends Section 7 of Mysore Village Offices Act, 1908 (Mysore Act IV of 1908) providing among other things, for the suspension of the holder of a Village Office during an enquiry for misconduct.

19. *The Mysore Village Panchayets and District Boards (Amendment) Act,* 1954 (1 *of* 1954).—This Act amends Section 175 of the Mysore Village Panchayets and District Boards Act, 1952 (IV of 1952) providing for the appointment of Special Officers to exercise the powers, discharge the duties and perform the functions of District Boards in the State.

20. *The Madras District Boards (Mysore Amendment) Act,* 1954 (2 *of* 1954).—This Act amends sub-section (2) of Section 1 of the Madras District Boards (Amendment) Act, 1953, and empowers the Government to specify the date after whict the Act will cease to have effect so that the Madras Act and the Special Officer functioning under it might be continued in Bellary District for such period beyond 31st March 1954 as may be necessary.

21. *The Mysore Appropriation Act,* 1954 (3 *of* 1954).—This Act authorises payment and appropriation of certain further sums of money from and out of the consolidated Fund of the State for the services of the year ending on 31st March, 1954.

22. *The Mysore Alienated Villages (Protection of Tenants and Miscellaneous Provisions) (Amendment) Act,* 1954 (4 *of* 1954).—This Act amends the duration clause of Section 1 of the principal Act of 1950 fixing the duration of Act till the 31st December 1955.

23 *The Mysore Tenancy (Amendment) Act,* 1954 (5 *of* 1954).—This Act amends sections 2, 5 and 42 of the Mysore Tenancy Act, 1952, for making the Act applicable to tenancies existing on the dates of its commencement in any local area and provides for prevention of interference with the possession and enjoyment of land leased to a tenant by the insertion of a new section 28-A.

24 *The Madras Preservation of Private Forests (Mysore Amendment) Act,* 1954 (6 of 1954).—This Act amends section 1 of the Madras Preservation of Private

Forests Act, 1949, as in force in Bellary District fixing the duration of the Act until 2nd December 1954.

25. *The Madras Sugar Factories Control (Mysore Amendment) Act*, 1954 (7 *of* 1954).—This Act amends section 14 of Madras Sugar Factories Control Act, 1949, as in force in Bellary District, by deleting references requiring consultation with the Advisory Committees in order to enable the Government to take immediate action to fix the rate of sugarcane cess.

26. *The Mysore Co-operative Societies (Extension of Application to Bellary)* Act, 1954 (8 of 1954).—This Act repeals the Madras Co-operative Societies Act, 1932 and the Madras Co-operative Land Mortgages Act, 1934 and extends the Mysore Co-operative Societies Act, 1948 (Mysore Act LII of 1948) to Bellary District.

27. *The Mysore Court Fees (Amendment) Act*, 1954 (9 *of* 1954).—This Act amends Schedule II to the Mysore Court Fees Act, 1900, in order to increase the Court Fees leviable in the State.

28. *The Mysore Electricity (Taxation on Consumption) Amendment Act*, 1954 (10 *of* 1954).—This Act amends section 3 of the principal Act of 1950 and raises the tax on consumption of electricity from two pies per unit to four pies per unit.

29. *The Mysore Stamp (Amendment) Act*, 1954 (11 *of* 1954).—This Act amends Sections 4 and 6 of Mysore Act II of 1900 and Schedules 1 and 1-A to Mysore Act II of 1900 in order to raise the rates of duty taking into consideration the rates of duty prevailing in Bellary District.

30. *The Mysore Appropriation (No. 2) Act*, 1954 (42 *of* 1954).—This Act authorises payment and appropriation of certain sums of money from and out of the consolidated Fund of the State for defraying several charges which will come in for payment during the financial year 1954-55.

31. *The Mysore Appropriation (No. 3) Act*, 1954 (13 *of* 1954).—This Act authorises payment and appropriation of certain further sums of money from the consolidated Fund of the State for the service of the year ending on 31st March 1954.

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(ii) (b) Rules and Notifications under Enactments in force in Mysore.

1. A Notification was issued fixing opening and closing hours of hotels and restaurants adjunct to cinema and drama houses.

(No. L.S. 334—L.W. 315-51-13 dated 22nd April 1953.)

2. A Notification was issued exempting the United Commercial Bank Ltd., from section 14 (2) of the Shops and Establishments Act with a stipulation that the workers should not be allowed to work for more than 5 hours a day without an interval of one hour.

(No. L.S. 820—L.W. 44-53-2, dated 20th May 1953.)

3. Declares the Mysore Government Road Transport as a public utility service under the Industries Disputes Act for a period of six months from 15th June 1953.

(No. L.S. 1248—L.W. 54-53-2, dated 3rd June 1953)

4. Publishes the rules under the Industrial Statistics Act, 1952.

(No. L.S. 1549—L.W. 66-53-2, dated 23rd June 1953.)

5. Declares the Mysore Iron and Steel Works as public utility service under the Industrial Disputes Act.

(No. L.S. 1674—L.W. 69-53-2, dated 30th June 1953.)

6. Exempts the Government Factories from Rule 5 of the Welfare Officers (Recruitments and Conditions of Service) Rules, 1951.

(No. L.S. 2264—L.W. 31-53-3, dated 28th July 1953.)

7. Effects certain amendments to Industrial Disputes (Mysore) Rules, 1951.

(No. L.S. 2326—L.W. 102-53-2, dated 1st August 1953.)

8. Notifies the Commissioner of Labour under the Workmen's Compensation Act covering Bellary also.

(No. L.S. 3890—L.W. 156-53-1, dated 1st October 1953.)

9. Notifies the Conciliation Officers under the Industrial Disputes Act covering Bellary also.

(No. L.S. 3888—L.W. 157-53-2, dated 1st October 1953.

10. Notifies the Commissioner of Labour as the Chief Inspector under the Factories Act with jurisdiction over Bellary also.

(No. L.S. 3892—L.W., dated 1st October 1953.)

11. Notifies certain amendments to the Minimum Wages Rules, 1951.

(No. L.S. 4082—L.W. 161-53-2, dated 9th October 1953.)

12. Rescinds the exemption granted in Notification No. L. 4903—Ml. 97-51-5 dated 18th August 1951 to wrestling matches from liability to payment of the entertainments tax.

(No. L. 3044—C.M. 111-53-2, dated 5th June 1953)

13. A Notification was issued fixing certain rates of entertainments tax leviable under the Mysore Amusements Tax Act, 1932 (Mysore Act VIII of 1932) on all payments for admission to any entertainment.

(No. L. 7611—C.M. 34-53-18, dated 29th September 1953.)

14. Appoints the Commissioner for Local Self-Government in Mysore for the purpose of inspecting and superintending the operations of the Municipal Councils established under the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920 (Madras Act V of 1920) in Bellary District.

(No. L. 8519—Ml. 176-53-1, dated 20th October 1953.)

15. Notifies certain amendments to the City of Bangalore Municipal Corporation (Election of Alderman) Rules, 1950 issued in Notification No. L. 9807—C.M. 30-50-23, dated 27th December 1950.

(No. L. 12303—C.M. 30-53-24, dated 24th December 1953.)

16. Exempts the exhibition of Cinematograph films in Mysore State for the purpose of examination of films by the Central Board of Film Censors, its Committees, its advisory panels and its officers or by the Central Government and its officers in connection with carrying out of the provisions and administration of the Cinematograph Act, 1952 (Central Act XXXVII of 1952) and the rules made thereunder from the operation of the provisions of the Mysore Cinemas (Regulation) Act, 1952 and the rules made thereunder.

(No. H.A. 762—74—Pol. 163-52-8, dated 5th May 1953.)

17. Exempts the exhibition of 16 mm. documentary films by the Planning Commission of the Government of India in the course of the itinery of the Railway Centenary Exhibition Trains at Railway Stations in the State of Mysore from the operation of Sections 3 to 9 of the Mysore

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Cinemas (Regulation) Act, 1952 and Rules made thereunder for a period of one year from 3rd and 4th September 1953.

(No, H.A. 3555-65—Pol. 122-53-2, dated 3rd and 4th September 1953.)

18. Notifies further amendments in the Mysore Cinematograph Rules, 1946.

(No. H.A. 5560-73—Pol. 179-53-2, dated 8th December 1953.)

19. Publishes certain rules in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 11 of the Mysore Restriction of Habitual Offenders Act, 1952 (Mysore Act XXIII of 1952).

(No. H.A. 3233-49—Pol. 133-52-6, dated 20-25th August 1953.)

20. Repeals the Mysore Rationing Order (Food) No. 2.

(S.D. 790—C. 70-52-124, dated 1st May 1953.)

21. Amends the Mysore Food (Austerity Measures in Service of Meals) Order, 1951 – retaining Control over the opening of new catering establishments, etc.

(No. S.D. 814—R-28 53-1, dated 1st May 1953.)

22. Repeals the Paddy Acquisition (Harvest) Order, 1952.

(No. S.D. 1711—C. 70-52-127, dated 1st June 1953.)

23. Issues orders under Clause 8 of the Foodgrains (Licensing and Procurement) Order, 1952, exempting certain classes of persons from the payment of fee.

(No. S.D. 4871—C. 42-53-24, dated 16th September 1953.)

24. Directs that the Notification regarding foodgrains be extended to the Bellary District.

(No. S.D. 9845—C. 93-53-11, dated 22nd February 1954.)

25. Notifies the reduction of Textile Licensing Fees in the State.

(No. S.D. 9329—Co. 49 53-1, dated 13th February 1954.)

26. Repeals the Madras Government Orders in the Bellary District.

(S.D. 9660—C. 93-53-6, dated 22nd February 1954.)

27. Publishes certain rules in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 27 of the Court Fees Act, 1870 (Central Act VII of 1870) and all other powers enabling them in this behalf and in modification of the orders in force in Bellary District.

(No. S.R. 5061—St. 8-53-2, dated 9th November 1953.)

28. Notifies certain rules in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 10 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (Central Act II of 1899) and all other powers enabling them in this behalf and in modification of the orders in force in Bellary District.

(No. S.R. 5074—St. 8-53-3, dated 9th November 1953.)

29. In addition to the stamps prescribed under the Mysore Court Fees Act, 1900 (Mysore Act III of 1900) notifies that the kinds of stamps specified in Notification No. S.R. 5061—St. 8-53-2 dated 9th November 1953, issued under Section 27 of the Court Fees Act, 1870 (Central Act VII of 1870) as in force in Bellary District, shall be the kinds of stamps, to be used throughout the State of Mysore excluding Bellary District.

(No. S.R. 5087—St. 8-53-4, dated 9th November 1953.)

30. Notifies certain rules in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 10 of the Mysore Stamp Act, 1900 (Mysore Act II of 1900) and all other powers enabling them in this behalf and in modification of the orders in force in this behalf in respect of the State of Mysore excluding Bellary District.

(No. S.R. 5106—St. 8-53-5, dated 9th November 1953.)

31. Orders were issued according sanction to raise the maximum limit of sale of General and Court fee Stamps through the licensed vendors and Co-operative Societies vending stamps in Mysore State.

(G.O. No. S.R. 185-201—St. 18-52-10, dated 11th April 1953.)

32. Issues Corrigenda in respect of sale of General and Court fee Stamps ordered in G.O. No. S.R. 185-201—St. 18-32-10 dated 11th April 1953.

(Corrigenda No. S.R. 1069—St. 18-52-13, dated 20th May 1953.)

33. Orders that the Mysore Stamp (Amendment) Act, 1953 which received the assent of the Rajpramukh on the 3rd May 1953, be published as Mysore Act No. 9 of 1953 in the *Mysore Gazette* for general information.

(L.D. 124—Legis 14-53-1, dated 14th April 1953.)

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(iii) Police.

Strength.

72. The sanctioned strength of the permanent police force was 1,953 officers and 9,243 constables as against 1,849 officers and 9,100 constables during the previous year exclusive of Bellary Police Force.

73. The increase of 104 officers and 143 constables was mainly due to the permanent retention of certain temporary posts and additional sanctions during the year.

74. A temporary staff of 112 officers and 483 constables of Civil Police was employed.

75. The temporary Palace Band staff consisting of 83 persons was made permanent changing the nomenclature of the " Palace Band " to " Mysore Police Band ".

Armed Police Force and Mysore Palace Guards.

76. The permanent Force consisting of 364 officers and 2,416 men was continued.

Lent Officers and men.

77. The services of 51 officers and 127 men of Civil Police were lent to other departments of Government, Corporate bodies, K.G.F. Mines, temples, etc.

Recruitment.

78. There were 415 vacancies at the beginning of the year of which 351 vacancies were filled up during the year by the absorption of retrenched police constables, providing places to Ex-Servicemen and in the re-enlistment of Ex-police constables.

Casualties.

79. The total number of casualties in the Force was 320 as against 524 in the previous year. Of them, 105 persons retired from service, 57 persons resigned their appointments, 28 persons were dismissed, 98 persons were either removed or struck off and the remaining 32 persons died.

80. Consequent on the formation of the Andhra State, the administration of the Police in the seven Taluks of Bellary District was transferred from 1st October 1953.

Health of the Force.

81. Two hundred and fourteen officers and 1,626 men attended the Hospitals during the year.

82. In Hassan District, Paludrine tablets and injection tubes were freely supplied to the staff.

Police Training School.

83. One head constable, 55 duffedars and 308 men were on the roll of the Police Training School during the year. Of these, one head constable, 34 duffedars and 187 men completed their training and 21 duffedars and 121 men were under training at the close of the year.

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84. Five Police constables passed the Wireless Trade Test Board (Operators' Course) as against 4 Police constables in the previous year. Wireless.

85. Out of 8,571 duffedars and police constables, 7,900 were literates. The Adult Literacy Campaign Organisation was helpful in conducting classes in the several places of the State. Education.

86. The percentage of departmental punishments of subordinate officers and men to actual strength excluding black marks was as follows :— Departmental Punishments.

	1952	*1953*
Absence without leave	8·5	11·5
For offences other than absence ...	12·5	10·2

87. A sum of Rs. 8·53 lakhs was provided for 1954-55 for taking up the construction of buildings and for effecting improvements to some buildings. Housing for the Force.

88. The cost of the Force under all heads was Rs. 1,12,57,397 as against Rs. 1,05,44,088 in the previous year. Cost of the Force.

89. Four thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine men and officers and 236 private persons were given money rewards to the extent of Rs. 30,322 as against 4,730 officers and men and 320 private persons and Rs. 26,634 respectively, in the previous year. Rewards.

90. The services of Fire Brigade, Bangalore, were indented upon on 78 (75) occasions. The total loss due to fire was estimated to be Rs. 36,100 and the property involved was Rs. 2,94,250. Fire Fighting Unit.

91. No lives were lost in Bangalore City and Civil Station on account of accidental fires.

92. The Fire Brigade Unit at Mysore attended to 11 out-breaks of fire and properties valued at Rs. 1,06,700 were saved.

93. At Bellary, the Fire Brigade Unit attended to 18 Fire Calls. The estimated loss was Rs. 23,649 and the value of the property saved was Rs. 16,142.

94. There was close co-operation between village police and the regular police in the prevention and detection of crimes. Village Police.

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Prohibition

95. The administration of the Mysore Prohibition Act continued to be in charge of the Police Department during the year.

96. The number of cases of illicit distillation, illicit possession and drunkenness during the year were 1,348 (1,849), 4,885 (5,199), and 6,071 (6,668) respectively.

97. The following table shows the incidence of grave crimes in relation to the prices of staple foodstuffs :—

Year	Seer per rupee			Murder	Dacoity	Robbery	House Breaking and Theft	Theft		Total
	Rice	Ragi	Jola					Ordinary	Cattle	
1952 (Excluding Bellary) ...	1.5	3.0	3.0	167	29	80	2,548	5,492	449	8,765
1953 (Excluding Bellary) ...	1.75	3.5	3.5	171	16	85	2,940	6,104	572	9,888
Bellary from 1st October 1953 to 31st December 1953 ...	17.5	3.5	3.5	8	...	1	85	117	4	215
Total for 1953 including Bellary ...	...	...	...	179	16	86	3,025	6,221	576	10,103

98. The number of serious offences against person and property reported was 3,235 cases (excluding Bellary) as against 2,788 cases in the previous year, resulting in an increase by 497 cases or 13·7 per cent when compared to the previous year.

Heinous cases.

99. The total number of heinous cases during the year was 517, excluding Bellary as against 523 in the previous year.

Murder.

100. The following statement shows the classification of murder cases according to motive :—

Sl. No.	...	1952 (Excluding Bellary)	1953 (Excluding Bellary)	Bellary	Total
1	Sexual Jealousy ...	32	29	...	29
2	Family d spute ...	28	21	...	21
3	Faction and feuds ...	26	23	...	23
4	For gain ...	21	28	...	28
5	Other causes ...	60	70	8	78

101. Fourteen cases of infanticide were reported as follows :— Infanticide.

Bangalore South 3, Mysore District 6, Shimoga 3 and Chitaldrug 2.

102. Thirteen cases counterfeiting coins and currency notes were reported during the year.

The total number of unnatural death cases were :—

1	Accidental drowning	...	1,209
2	Suicidal ...	...	306
3	Suicidal hanging	...	230
4	By wild beasts	...	14
5	Railway accidents	....	50
6	Mining accidents	...	6
7	Electrocutions	...	36
8	Death by lightning	...	25
9	Fall from height	...	165
10	Snake bite	...	41
11	Death due to burns	...	100
12	Death by poisoning	...	5
13	Bus accidents	...	38
14	Other causes	...	949
	Total	...	3,174

103. Of the 13,150 cases reported to the Police during the year, investigation was refused under section 157 (i) (b), Criminal Procedure Code, in 897 cases or 6·8 per cent as against 5·4 per cent in the previous year. Cases in which investigation was refused.

104. Sixty-three persons escaped from police custody during the year and 17 persons were pending trial at the beginning of the year. One person was released by the Magistrate before trial and 81 persons were tried. Of these, 32 persons were convicted, 14 persons acquitted or discharged and the remaining 35 persons were under trial at the close of the year. Escape from custody.

105. History sheets were maintained for 768 District criminals as against 784 at the beginning of the year. During the year, 43 criminals were removed from the list as inactive and 27 more active criminals were brought on the list. Of these, 354 District criminals are inter-State criminals having their sphere of operation outside the State. District Criminals.

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Foreign Criminals.

106. There were 313 foreign criminals in the list at the close of the year.

Habitual Offenders Act.

107. Consequent on the repeal of the Mysore Criminal Tribes Act of 1916, the Mysore Habitual Offenders Act, 1952 came into force with effect from 25th September 1952. Action was being taken under the Act and the rules.

108. Dissemination of the information regarding crimes and criminals were promptly furnished to the Police officers.

Finger Print Bureau.

109. There were 55,421 finger print slips on record in the Bureau at the beginning of the year. Nine thousand five hundred and twenty-seven finger print slips were received during the year for record and 452 were from outside the State. This includes 4,153 finger print slips received on transfer to the Bureau from Vellore Finger Print Bureau, consequent on the merger of Bellary District to Mysore State.

Elimination.

110. The number of Finger Print slips eliminated from the records of the Bureau was 34,773, leaving a balance of 30 175.

Motor Vehicles Act.

111. The following figures indicate the number of vehicles registered, the number of vehicles for hire and the accidents caused during the year :—

1.	No. of vehicles registered ...	1,596
2.	No. of buses plying for hire ...	1,004
3.	No. of accidents by motor vehicles ...	1,002
4.	No. of accidents with loss of life ...	70
5.	No. of accidents by Military vehicles ...	46

112. Out of 1,028 accidents, four hundred and sixty-one accidents were caused by motor cars, 86 by motor cycles, 187 by motor buses, 222 by motor lorries and 26 by motor-rickshaws and auto-rickshaws.

Juvenile Smoking Act.

113. In 278 cases as against 253 cases in the previous year, the parents of juveniles were warned.

Post Mortem.

114. In 1,777 cases, the bodies were subjected to autopay as against 1,321 cases in the previous year.

Cinematograph Act.

115. As usual, the films certified by the Central Board of Film Censors and the Regional Boards at Madras and Calcutta were exhibited in the Cinema houses in the State.

116. At the close of the year, there were 120 permanent Cinema theatres in the State.

117. There were 97 touring talkies in the State and 9 touring talkies of Bellary District were added on.

118. The Bangalore City Police booked 26 cases under the Cow Slaughter Act. Cow Slaughter Act.

(iv) Criminal Justice

119. The jurisdiction of the High Court of Mysore was extended to the State of Coorg with effect from 1st April 1953 by virtue of the Mysore High Court (Extension of Jurisdiction to Coorg) Act, 1952. Under that Act, the High Court at Madras which had jurisdiction to entertain, or dispose of any proceeding in relation to Coorg, ceased to exercise such jurisdiction from the said date.

120. There was an increase in the institution of Criminal Appeals during the year, *viz.*, 104 against 96 in the previous year. Eighteen appeals were preferred by the Government against the orders of acquittal as against *nil* in the previous year. Institutions.

121. There were for disposal 151 appeals involving 327 persons including 47 appeals concerning 95 persons from the previous year. Of these, 86 appeals involving 153 persons were disposed of leaving 65 appeals involving 174 persons, against 47 appeals involving 95 persons pending at the end of the year. In 53 appeals involving 82 persons the convictions and sentences were confirmed, in 19 involving 53 persons the sentences were reduced or altered, in 12 concerning 16 persons the sentences were reversed and in 2 appeals involving 2 persons new trial or further enquiry was ordered. Disposal.

122. Out of the 20 appeals preferred by the Government against the orders of acquittal, 8 were disposed of leaving 12 at the end of the year. Of the 8 appeals disposed of, in 6 cases the orders of the lower courts were upheld and in the remaining 2, new trial or further enquiry was ordered. The number of appeals left pending at the end of the year was 65 involving 174 persons, as against 47 involving 95 persons at the end of the previous year.

123. The average duration of appeals disposed of was 230·25 days, as against 179·2 days in the previous year. Duration.

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Reference under Section 374, Cr.P. C.

124. Six cases involving 6 persons were referred to the High Court under the provision of law during the year. In one case involving one person the reference was rejected and the accused was acquitted. In 3 cases involving 3 persons, the convictions were confirmed but the sentences of death were altered to transportation for life. Two references under the provision of law involving 2 persons were left pending at the end of the year.

Miscellaneous Appeals.

125. No Miscellaneous appeal was pending at the end of the previous year and no such appeal was received during the year.

Revision.

126. The number of copies of judgments and orders of the lower courts received in the High Court during the year was 1,106 against 911 in the previous year.

127. The number of cases referred to the High Court by the Sessions Judges and District Magistrates or taken by the High Court *suo motu* in revision was 26 involving 36 persons including 9 cases involving 14 persons pending from the previous year. Twenty-five cases involving 35 persons were disposed of leaving one case involving one person pending at the end of the year.

Revision Petitions.

128. Seventy-two petitions involving 180 persons were pending at the beginning of the year. The number received during the year was 332 involving 705 persons. Three hundred and forty-nine petitions involving 792 persons were disposed of leaving 55 petitions involving 93 persons pending at the end of the year as against 72 petitions involving 180 persons pending at the end of the previous year.

Magistrates' Courts.

129. Including the persons awaiting trial at the close of the previous year, the number of persons brought to trial in the Magistrates' Courts was 1,33,004 (excluding 593 persons for trial before the Courts of Sessions) during the year as against 1,35,412 in the previous year. Of the persons brought to trial, the cases in respect of 1,16,711 (1,18,117) were disposed of. The total number of persons convicted was 82,029 and of persons acquitted or discharged was 28,639.

Offences punishable under special and local laws.

130. The number of persons brought to trial was 85,245 or 63·9 per cent of the total number of persons brought to trial, as against 89,606 or 65·8 per cent in the previous year. The cases against 81,351 persons were

disposed of, of whom 71,597 (73,440) or 88·1 per cent were convicted.

Stipendiary Magistrates' Courts.

131. The Stipendiary Magistrates other than the District Magistrates had to deal with 96,916 cases involving 1,32,987 persons. Ninety thousand two hundred and fourteen cases involving 1,16,694 persons were disposed of, leaving at the end of the year 6,702 cases involving 16,293 persons. The total number of cases and persons awaiting trial at the end of the year was 6,702 and 16,293, respectively.

132. In the Courts of the District Magistrates, the average duration of cases disposed of was 27·2 days as against 26·7 days in the previous year. In the courts of the other Stipendiary Magistrates it was 33·8 days as against 35·8 days in the previons year.

Juvenile Offenders.

133. The number of juvenile offenders brought before Magistrates' Courts was 1,309 as against 1,166 in the previous year. The number of juvenile offenders convicted was 1,229 as against 1,097 in the previons year.

Sessions work.

134. The number of Sessions Cases pending at the beginning of the year was 45 involving 180 persons. One hundred and sixty-eight cases involving 413 persons were received during the year as against 189 cases involving 531 persons in the previous year. One hundred and seventy-three cases involving 459 persons as against 179 cases involving 436 persons were disposed of, leaving 40 cases involving 134 persons as against 45 cases involving 180 persons pending at the end of the previous year.

Punishments.

135. Six persons were sentenced to death by the Sessions Judges during the year. Thirty-five persons as against 69 in the previous year were sentenced to transportation for life. Of the 6,556 (5,718) persons sentenced to undergo imprisonment, 5,851 (4,921) were sentenced to imprisonment for six months and under and the remaining 705 (797) for longer periods.

136. The number of persons fined was 75,534 (85,500). The total amount of fines imposed and realised was Rs. 6,41,167-9-0 and Rs. 5,11,458-8-3, respectively. The amount of compensation paid was Rs. 3,140 as against Rs. 3,880-12-0 in the previous year.

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(v) Civil Justice.

137. The jurisdiction of the High Court of Mysore was extended to the State of Coorg with effect from 1st April 1953 by virtue of the Mysore High Court (Extension of Jurisdiction to Coorg) Act, 1952. Under that Act the High Court at Madras which has jurisdiction to entertain or dispose of any proceeding in relation to Coorg ceased to exercise such jurisdiction from the said date.

138. Seven taluks of Bellary District were added on to the State of Mysore under the Andhra State Act with effect from 1st October 1953 and the jurisdiction of the High Court of Mysore was extended to that area from the said date.

First Appeals.

139. The number of First Appeals instituted was 357 (including three refiled) against 276 in the previous year.

Disposals.

140. Including 570 appeals pending from the previous year, there were for disposal 927 (851). The number of appeals disposed of was 103 of the aggregate value of Rs. 12,98,101 as against 281 of the aggregate value of Rs. 8,50,195 in the previous year.

Average duration.

141. The average duration of 103 appeals disposed of during the year was 770·26 days as against 652·0 days in the previous year.

Second Appeals.

142. The number of Second Appeals filed was 688 (including nine refiled) as against 615 in the previous year.

Disposals.

143. Out of 1,567 Second Appeals for disposal (879 appeals of the previous year) 657 appeals were disposed of leaving a balance of 910 at the end of the year.

Civil Revision Petitions.

144. The number of Civil Revision Petitions pending at the beginning of the year was 300. Seven hundred and fifty-one petitions (including 7 refiled) were filed as against 912 in the previous year. Of these, 704 (863) were disposed of leaving 347 (300) pending at the end of the year.

Writ Petitions.

145. Seventy-six Writ Petitions were disposed of leaving 72 pending at the end of the year.

146. The total receipts and charges of the Civil Courts (including the High Court) during the year was Rs. 21,74,786 (Rs. 17,69,773) and Rs. 20,89,021 (Rs. 19,65,822) respectively.

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Legal Practitioners.

147. The number of Advocates enrolled during the year was 151 (88). At the end of the year, the number on the roll was 1,220 of whom 34 were from outside Mysore State.

Courts subordinate to the High Court.

148. Excluding the courts of the Bellary District which came under the jurisdiction of the High Court, the number of courts in the State subordinate to the High Court was 48.

149. The total receipts of the Courts subordinate to the High Court were Rs. 19,66,031 (Rs. 16,05,906) and the charges Rs. 17,02,209 (Rs. 16,13,784).

Suits.

150. The total number of both original and Small Cause suits instituted was 28,725 (excluding 1,359 refiled and remanded suits) as against 25,849 in the previous year. On the Original Side the institutions were 18,762 as against 16,998 and on the Small Cause Side 9,963 as against 8,851. The number of original Suits instituted in the District Courts was 301 (245). In the Subordinate Judges' Courts, it was 713 (694) and in the Munsiffs' Courts it was 17,748 (16,059). On the Small Cause Side the number instituted in the District Court at Civil Station, Bangalore, was 515 (380). In the Subordinate Judges' Courts, it was 4,921 (4,809) and in the Munsiffs' Courts it was 4,527 (3,662).

151. The total number of ordinary suits disposed of was 19,448 (17,970) and the Small Cause suits disposed of was 10,277 (8,938). The total number of both ordinary and small cause suits disposed of during the year was 29,725 (26,908).

Execution of Decrees.

152. The total number of Execution Applications filed was 32,573 (28,389). The number disposed of was 30,060 (27,323) and the number left pending was 14,225 (11,712). The number of cases pending over one year was 764 (596). Of these, 579 were pending in the Bangalore Division, 79 in the Mysore Division, 68 in the Shimoga Division and 38 in the Courts of the Civil Station, Bangalore. The total amount realised in execution of decrees was Rs. 62,01,801 (Rs. 26,01,701).

Insolvency.

153. The number of insolvency applications for disposal during the year was 272 (208). The number disposed of was 142 (124). The amount realised out of the insolvents' assets was Rs. 32,892-10-2 (Rs. 13,918-3-5.)

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Courts in Bellary District.

154. By virtue of the Andhra State Act, 1953, the Courts in Bellary District came under the jurisdiction of the High Court of Mysore with effect from 1st October 1953. In pursuance of the Mysore Adaptation of Laws Order, 1953, the laws in force in the Bellary District on the date of the merger continued to be in force. The practice and procedure which had been prescribed by the High Court of Madras are still being followed by the courts in the District.

(vi) Prisons.

155. The health, discipline and conduct of prisoners were on the whole good during the year. The recommendations of the Prisons Reforms Committee were given effect to in jails and lock-ups.

156. The religious ministers of the jails at Bangalore and Mysore continued to visit the respective jails regularly once a week to impart religious and moral instructions to the prisoners. A library containing books on religious and moral subjects is attached to each of the jails at Bangalore and Mysore for the use of prisoners who borrow books and read them during leisure hours.

Jails.

157. The Central Jail at Bangalore, the Central Jail at Bellary, the Allipuram Jail, Bellary, and one District Jail at Mysore continued to work durnig the year.

District Lock-ups.

158. Seven Lock-ups were working in all the District Headquarters except Bangalore, Bellary and Mysore.

Special Lock-ups.

159. The Special Lock-up at Kolar Gold Fields commenced functioning from 1st August 1953 after the buildings were constructed in addition to the Special Lock-up at Davangere.

Taluk Lock-ups and Sub-Jails.

160. Twenty Lock-ups were working in important Taluk Headquarters excluding the Lock-up at Davangere and five Sub-jails at Bellary, Kudlige, Hospet, Harapanahalli, and Sandur.

161. There were 3,191 male and 19 female convicts in the Jails, Sub-Jails and Lock-ups in the State at the beginning of the year. Out of 13,882 males and 374 females admitted during the year, 17,073 males and 393 females were received direct from Courts; 4,776 males and 153 females by transfer. During the year, 12,391 males and

333 females were discharged from all causes or removed to jails of other States leaving a balance of 3,122 males and 28 female convicts at the end of the year.

		Males	*Females*
Not exceeding one month ...	...	7,367	301
Above 1 month and below 3 months	...	4,139	51
,, 3 months and below 6 months	...	1,612	11
,, 6 months and below 1 year	...	630	8
,, 1 year and below 2 years	...	362	2
,, 2 years and below 5 years	...	138	...
,, 5 years and 10 years	...	20	...
Exceeding 10 years	...	111	1
Sentenced to death	...	8	...

162. There were 2,314 male and 38 female habitual criminals in the prisons during the year.

163. The total expenditure in guarding and maintaining prisoners during the year amounted to Rs. 6,28,875 in jails, Rs. 2,59,002 in sub-jails and lock-ups and Rs. 32,935 in Schools.

164. With a view to train the prisoners for a useful life on release, several ameliorative measures providing more amenities to the prisoners and establishing jail industries with modern machines to improve the tone of production was undertaken such as installation of the Japanese Garabo Spinning plant, introduction of Textile power looms, and Visual Education Scheme in the Central Jail, Bangalore.

165. The benefit of release on parole for 10 days in a year of long-term prisoners was continued.

166. The intramural labour convicts in the Central Jail, Bangalore, were detailed for extramural work in the construction of Vidhana Soudha and cultivating the vacant grounds of Kumara Krupa and the Residency fo rgrowing food crops.

(vii) Registration.

167. The number of special and *ex-officio* Sub-Registry Offices in the State was the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 66 and 21 respectively. After the integration of Bellary District, the number of special Sub-Registry Offices rose from 66 to 74.

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168. The total number of documents registered during the year in all the Registration Offices including Yelandur was 2,69,823 (2,29,118). The number of documents relating to immoveable property was 2,64,960 (2,24,402) of which 2,36,625 were compulsorily registerable and 28,335 were optionally registerable. The percentage of increase for the whole State was about 15 per cent over the last year's registrations. This increase is stated to be due to favourable seasonal conditions, increase in transactions among the ryots and greater activities in trade and commerce.

169. The aggregate value of all kinds of documents registered during the year amounted to Rs. 20,84,40,041 (Rs. 16,78,83,352) showing an increase of Rs. 4,05,56,687.

170. Excluding the Yelandur Sub-Registry Office, the revenue of the department during the year was Rs. 11,45,311 (Rs. 9,92,389). The receipt of Yelandur Sub-Registry Office amounted to Rs. 7,068.

171. The total registration fee foregone by several concessions granted by Government to co-operative institutions, from payment of registration fee either in full or in part amounted to Rs. 2,12,407.

Mutation fee.

172. The amount of mutation fees collected during the year was Rs. 3,26,840.

General.

173. After the integration of Bellary District from 1st October 1953, two rates of registration fee existed. With a view to bring about a uniform rate of registration fees throughout Mysore including Bellary under Section 78 of the Indian Registration Act, the rates of registration fees were revised from 1st April 1954.

174. With the enhancement of rates of stamp duty and registration fee, there is increase in the revenue and it is expected that the revenue will be doubled.

(viii) Beggar Relief Work.

175. The Act for the Prohibition of Beggary, 1944 (Act No. XXXIII of 1944) was continued to be in force in the Corporation limits of the City of Bangalore and the Municipal limits of the City of Mysore during the year.

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Beggar Colony, Bangalore.

176. Four thousand three hundred and thirty-nine beggars were arrested during the year in the Corporation area of the City of Bangalore by the staff of the Beggar Colony. Of these, 3,269 beggars being the first offenders were released by the Receiving Officer after holding detailed enqiury and after obtaining self-bonds or surety bonds as the case may be, on their promise not to beg again. Eight beggars escaped from the Centre as against 10 in the previous year. One thousand and seventy-four beggars were produced before the Second City Magistrate, Bangalore, who after summary enquiry, released 792 as against 348 in the previous year. Three non-Mysoreans were repatriated upto the State border as against 31 in the previous year. Two hundred and seventy-nine persons were ordered to be detained and transferred to the Relief Centre and the number of beggars so detained during the previous year was 343.

Relief Centre.

177. At the commencement of the year, there were 122 beggars in the Relief Centre, 279 persons were transferred from the Receiving Centre, 74 from the Mysore Centre and 51 beggars returned from parole. Thus the total number of beggars permanently detained and given food and clothing were 526 (564). Of these, 94 beggars were discharged by the Magistrate on the surety of their relatives and the number so discharged during the previous year was 146. Two hundred and nineteen beggars who showed signs of improvement and gave assurance that they would abstain from begging and live by honest means were released on parole by the Superintendent and many of them were not to be found in the City.

178. Two hundred and two beggars were imparted training in Tailoring, Hospital Attendant's work, Cooking, Domestic Service, Agriculture and Gardening.

179. Eight beggars died and 51 persons escaped from the Colony. At the close of the year, there were 145 beggars on the roll.

180. Tailoring was the only Cottage Industry run at the Colony. In the Primary School attached to the Colony, in the first four classes Kannada was taught and 18 beggar boys and one girl were attending the School during the year.

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181. Recreation facilities to the inmates, namely, radio, bhajana, football and other games were also provided.

182. The total non-recurring and recurring expenditure amounted to Rs. 45,836-8-4 and Rs. 67,948-5-1 respectively.

183. A Sub-Committee was appointed to examine the possibilities of extending the Act for the prohibition of beggary to District Headquarter Towns and also to suggest measures for making the Beggar Relief Scheme more effective.

Mysore Relief Committee.

184. The activities of the Local Relief Committee was started from May 1949. The Committee was reconstituted for a further period of three years from 1st July 1953.

185. With the help of the Police Department, the scouting of beggars was undertaken.

186. Out of 1,010 beggars, 894 were released bythe officer-in-charge, 4 by the Magistrate, 74 transferred to the relief centre, one escaped and 3 sent to hospital leaving a closing balance of 34 beggars at the Beggar home.

(ix) Village Panchayets and Rural Development.

187. The total number of Village Panchayets in the State during the year was 12,756 (12,603). The increase is due to the merger of seven taluks of the Bellary District in the State. The number of meetings held by the Village Panchayets was 29,084 (83,388).

188. Proposals for the construction of Group Panchayets were notified during 1952-53. The objections received in response to the notification were considered by Government and the constitution of Group Panchayets decided during the year.

Demand, Collection and Balance of V. P. taxes.

189. Including the arrears, the total demand of the Village Panchayet taxes amounted to Rs. 52,74,967 (42,28,078) of which a sum of Rs. 26,95,600 (15,41,289) was collected during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 25,79,367 (26,86,789).

Financial position of the Village Panchayets.

190. A sum of Rs. 42,81,349 (50,75,791) was at the credit of the Village Panchayets at the beginning of the year. This with the income for the year of Rs. 39,01,778 (14,86,450) amounted to a total of Rs. 81,83,127 (65,62,241)

of which a sum of Rs. 16,87,164 (21,29,113) was spent during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 64,95,963 (44,33,128) at the credit of the Village Panchayets at the end of the year.

191. With the assignment of a portion of the Land Revenue to the District Boards and Village Panchayets under the Village Panchayets and District Boards Act of 1952, the practice of making large grants for Rural Communications, Rural Water Supply, and Rural Health and Sanitation was stopped. The work of attending to rural communications is made the responsibility of the District Boards. Grants of Rs. 3 lakhs were sanctioned during the year under Rural Water Supply and Rural Health and Sanitation for the settlement of pending bills of the previous years.

Rural Water Supply.

192. Three hundred and ninety-one (627) drinking water wells were completed during the year at an outlay of Rs. 1,84,554 (Rs. 10,04,493) and 3,151 (2,660) wells remained to be completed at the end of the year. Of this number, 2,315 wells were under various stages of progress and 836 wells remained to be taken up for execution.

Public Works.

193. A sum of Rs. 5,14,397 was spent during the year on the execution of public works.

Audit.

194. The accounts of 587 (1,343) Village Panchayets were audited during the year.

Weekly labour.

195. The system of weekly labour was in vogue in 649 (2,390) villages and the value of works done amounted to Rs. 1,04,105 (Rs. 1,50,266). Eighty-four Village Panchayets laid out parks, 24 Village Panchayets have fruit gardens, 33 Village Panchayets planted fruit and shade trees and 157 Village Panchayets arranged weekly visits of doctors. Sixty-five Village Panchayets were managing village forests, and 166 (196) village extensions were formed. One thousand eight hundred and seventy-one (1,253) Village Panchayets have libraries or reading rooms functioning. One hundred and thirty-one Village Panchayets have availed electric power.

Local Development Works.

196. During the year, a large number of "Local Development Works" were sanctioned for execution by the Village Panchayets under a scheme sponsored by the Planning Commission in order to evoke wide public

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support to the Five-Year Plan and to canalise public enthusiasm for drawing forth local initiative and resources for small works of local utility. Road and drainage works, construction of school and dispensary buildings, community halls, well works, etc., numbering 345 were sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 5,39,280. Of these, 162 works were taken up for execution and an outlay of Rs. 1,05,022 was incurred during the year.

(x) Amelioration of the condition of the Depressed Classes.

197. During the year, a separate Department with a Commissioner as the head was organised for looking after the work of amelioration of Depressed Classes. In addition to the expenditure on the establishment of the Department, a sum of Rs. 19 lakhs was sanctioned for the formation of extensions and assistance for the construction of houses by the Depressed Classes. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 4,00,000 was diverted for providing Educational facilities, such as construction of hostels and grant of scholarships to students undergoing training in technical Institutions, and also for grant of loans to the members of the Depressed Classes for improvement of agriculture, cottage industries, etc. The construction of four hostel buildings at Kolar, Mysore, Tumkur and Nanjangud was sanctioned and the work on the buildings at Kolar and Tumkur was started. A sum of Rs. 1,88,736 was granted as loans to members of the Depressed Classes to assist them in agriculture, cottage industries and animal husbandry occupations.

198. Out of the allotment of Rs. 15 lakhs for housing, a sum of Rs. 14,51,208 (Rs. 18,15,516) was spent. During the year, 206 (215) cases of land acquisition for extensions for Depressed Classes were sanctioned and 4,814 (5,320) houses were constructed with the help of Government subventions. One *Bhajana Mandir* was completed in Hassan district and two are under construction in the same district. A total extent of 10,877 (11,550 acres and 5 guntas) acres of land was granted to 1,237 Depressed Class applicants in the State. One residential agricultural colony for the Adikarnatakas was sanctioned at Hangaladahosalli in Gundlupet Taluk during the year and work is under way for the formation of the same.

199. A scheme for the uplift of the Scheduled Tribes in the State was taken up with a grant-in-aid from the Government of India. Three agricultural colonies were started at Budipadaga, Penjahalli and Maddur and schools and hostels were started at the first two places. One health centre was opened at Nisna near Penjahalli, Heggadadevanakote Taluk, and a mobile dispensary, with a jeep, was also organised at the place.

200. Schemes for the removal of untouchability and the welfare of ex-criminal tribes were also taken up with Central assistance and started after obtaining the approval of the Government of India. Under the first, assistance was granted for the construction of houses; wells were sunk, Harijan Day and other items of propaganda were arranged; and grants were also given to members of the Scheduled Castes for engaging themselves in lucrative occupations. The expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 2,64,993. Under the second, the members of the ex-criminal tribes (*Vimuktha Jatis*) as they are now called were given assistance to put up houses and to engage in agricultural occupations, in sheep farming and in cottage industries. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 55,714.

(xi) Bangalore City Improvement Trust Board

201. Eighteen meetings were held during the year and 547 subjects were dealt with by the Board.

202. The outlay on A and B blocks of Jayanagar Extension during the year was Rs. 17,55,896 and the total outlay was Rs. 68,56,387. The realisation during the year by sale of sites was Rs. 4,13,110 and the total realisation at the end of the year was Rs. 18,26,144.

203. The total outlay for Sunkenahalli Extension till the end of the year was Rs. 1,86,355 and the total realisation was Rs. 1,12,574.

204. The total outlay in the Wilson Garden Extension at the end of the year was Rs. 67,489 and the total realisation was Rs. 2,26,321.

205. The total outlay in Kumarapark Extension at the end of the year was Rs. 6,63,403 and the total realisation was Rs. 7,41,485.

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206. The estimated cost of the layout of Jayamahal Extension is Rs. 8,76,000.

207. The estimated cost of Sampigehalli layout sanctioned by Government was Rs. 3,14,000. So far 160 sites have been formed. This layout is primarily meant for the dishoused people of old Gangamacheri and they are to be given sites at the rate of Rs. 10 per sq. yd.

Industrial Suburb (Rajajinagar) Factory Area (North-Zone).

208. The revised estimate amounting to Rs. 14,30,536 was under the consideration of Government. The number of factory sites formed was 148. The layout works are practically completed and the total outlay to the end of the year was Rs. 8,45,121. The total realisation at the end of the year was Rs. 14,01,682.

Housing Area.

209. The revised estimate amounting to Rs. 47,05,800 is under the consideration of Government. The total outlay to the end of the year was Rs. 22,98,630. The total realisation from both North Zone and the Housing area to the end of the year was Rs. 8,82,695.

Timber Yard.

210. This is a layout proposed to shift Bamboo Bazaar in City to an area near Magadi Road. A modified estimate amounting to Rs. 3,70,000 for forming this layout is under the consideration of Government.

Houses in Kumarapark West Extension.

Housing Schemes.

211. (*a*) *Construction of 'D' Type Houses.*—The estimated cost of the above scheme is Rs. 4,19,000 and the total expenditure to the end of the year was Rs. 4,13,185.

(*b*) *Tenemental Quarters.*—The estimated cost is Rs. 2,75,000 and the outlay to the end of the year is Rs. 2,63,180. The total realisation from both (*a*) and (*b*) to the end of the year is Rs. 6,51,840.

Industrial Housing Scheme.

212. The construction of 60 blocks of 4 units each has been completed and the houses have been handed over to the Labour Housing Corporation. All the 240 units have been occupied by labourers working in different factories. The total outlay to the end of the year is Rs. 22,98,590.

Refugee quarters.

213. Fifty-three houses have been completed. A modified estimate amounting to Rs. 1,95,000 for constructing these houses is now under the consideration of Government. The outlay to the end of the year is Rs. 1,17,091.

214. The comprehensive scheme for forming a layout in Vasanthanagar including Dobspet and Dundu-Upparahlli, at an estimated cost of Rs. 12,18,000 has been sanctioned by Government.

Scheme for slum clearance in Dobspet-Upparahalli.

215. An estimate for Rs. 5,39,000 for forming Wilson Garden Extension (Eastern) was sanctioned in May 1951.

216. A revised estimate amounting to Rs. 1,68,100 for forming first Link Road, Rajajinagar, has been sanctioned.

217. The total outlay to the end of March 1954 is Rs. 1,16,681

218. A forecast estimate amounting to Rs. 8·6 lakhs for the sewage disposal work at Kenchenahalli Vrishabhavathi Valley Scheme in Mysore Road, Bangalore, was sanctioned in August 1953 under the Grow More Food Plan for which the Central Government have granted a loan of Rs. 6 lakhs.

219. The total receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 76,31,193. An expenditure of Rs. 26,73,423 was incurred during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 4,95,777. The percentage of working expenses to the total expenditure is 6·8 per cent.

(xii) Corporation of the City of Bangalore.

220. The area of the City of Bangalore is 26.7 square miles. As per Census of 1951 the population is 7,78,977. With the prospects of the Machine Tools Factory to function shortly, and many other industrial concerns started there is the definite particulars that the population will increase in the City.

221. The term of office of the Councillors and Aldermen expired on the first day of January 1954. The election to the sixty-two general seats including six seats reserved for depressed class and six for women and four seats for labour had therefore to be held prior to the expiry of the term.

222. After the constitution of the new Council and the members having taken oath, election to the offices of Mayor and Deputy Mayor were held on 15th January 1954. Sriyuts H. S. Seetharam and G. Cheluvaraya Chetty were elected as Mayor and Deputy Mayor respectively.

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223. The several Standing Committees were also reconstituted during the year.

Education.

224. There were nine Corporation Schools during the year. Of these, four are High Schools and five Higher Elementary Schools with Primary Sections thereto.

225. A sum of Rs. 2,60,038 including capital expenditure was incurred on Education.

Finance.

226. The balance at the credit of the Corporation at the beginning of the year was Rs. 10,32,987. The total receipts under all heads during the year amounted to Rs. 87,94,859-8-7 which makes a total of Rs. 98,27,846-9-5. A sum of Rs. 94,72,630-8-6 was spent during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,55,216-0-11 at the end of the year.

227. The Market Shows at the Russel Market and Sri Krishnarajendra Market were held on 24th December 1953, and on 31st December 1953, respectively.

Epidemic Diseases.

228. Small-pox and cholera were the chief epidemic diseases that occurred during the year.

229. Sporadic cases of Small-pox were reported throughout the year, The highest number of cases were reported during the months from April to June 1953. Twenty-eight thousand five hundred and thirty-three primary and 1,18,919 re-vaccinations were performed. Majority of the cases were isolated to the Isolation Hospitals.

230. The incidence of cholera was higher during the period than the previous year. Eighty-eight attacks and 13 deaths were reported and 2,63,690 anti-cholera inoculations were performed.

231. The Corporation area was free from plague during the year as in the previous year. Preventive measures were carried out throughout the year. A systematic campaign of rat destruction was carried out by trapping, baiting and cynogassing. Rat traps were supplied to the public on request. The total number of rodents destroyed was 5,390. Ninety-one thousand six hundred and fifty-nine houses and 1,77,994 rat burrows were cynogassed.

232. One hundred and four (82) deaths from typhoid were reported during the year. Regular D.D.T. spraying of markets and other places likely to breed flies

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was undertaken. Unwholesome articles of food, etc., exposed to flies and dust were destroyed. Intensive drive against sale of cut fruits, etc., was organised in different parts of the City, particularly the market areas.

233. Tuberculosis causes high mortality and sickness among infectious diseases. Three hundred and fifty deaths (342) were reported during the year. The mortality was greater in women than in men. There is one Corporation Tuberculosis Clinic in Civil Station. The Corporation also contributes towards the maintenance of another clinic—Lady Willingdon Clinic—in the City area.

Maternity Homes.

234. The Corporation continued to maintain eight Maternity Homes during the year. The five Centres, one each at Tank Road, Belimut Road, Kaniyar Colony, Yennegeri Yajaman R. Venkataramaiah and Honnadevi Welfare Child Centre and one at Ulsoor Maternity Home, continued to work satisfactorily. Only poor children and mothers were given quarter seer of milk every day at the above Centres.

Baby Show.

235. Baby show was held as usual during the year in conjunction with the Corporation Day Celebrations during the 1st week of December 1953, at 17 different centres, spread over the entire Corporation area, in accordance with a previously chalked out programme.

236. As usual the anti-malarial section was engaged in combating the mosquito nuisance. In the City area there are four zones and a junior Health Inspector is in charge of each zone.

(xiii) Mysore City Municipal Council.

237. The area of the Mysore City Municipality is 14·48 sq. miles. The population according to the Census of 1951 is 2,44,335. There was no change in the boundaries of the City during the year.

238. The Mysore City Municipal Council was reconstituted from 1st April 1953 and consists of forty Councillors. Of these, thirty-six shall be persons elected from general constituencies and four shall be persons elected from constituencies reserved for Scheduled Castes.

239. The Council held 12 ordinary, 6 adjourned and 10 special meetings. The average attendance was 20·8 for

PROTECTION

the period from 1st April to 31st December 1953 and 34·9 for the period from 1st January 1954 to 31st March 1954.

240. The year opened with a balance of Rs. 2,59,049 and the receipts and expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 27,00,651 and Rs. 25,73,555 respectively. The closing balance at the end of the year was Rs. 3,86,049.

241. The incidence of taxation per capita was Rs. 6-8-8 during the year as against Rs. 6-1-6 in the previous year.

242. Some of the major works carried out during the year were :—

(1) Completion of Combined Hospital at Vanivilaspuram.
(2) Completion of Maternity Hospital at Nazarbad.
(3) Construction of three model houses in Bestageri.
and (4) Cement concreting of Dhanvanthri Road.

Medical Relief.

243. Apart from the Krishnarajendra Hospital, Ayurvedic and Unani Hospital, and Cheluvamba Hospital maintained by Government, eight dispensaries situated in the several mohallas of the City and the P.C.T. Dispensary in Mandy Mohalla, the Municipal Indigenous Hospital in K. R. Mohalla, and Seth Mohandas Tulsidas Women's Hospital in Chamundipuram continued to work during the year. The several Ayurvedic and Unani Institutions continued to get Municipal grants during the year. A sum of Rs. 52,861 (Rs. 47,842) was spent for medical relief during the year.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

244. The Health Officer continued to be the Joint-Secretary of the Gunamba Maternity and Child Welfare Trust under whose auspices 10 milk centres are being run in City and the Municipality makes a monthly contribution of Rs. 730. In addition to distribution of milk to poor children, ante-natal, and postal-natal work is also being attended to by trained midwives under the guidance of a Health Visitor and a lady doctor. Nursery schools were also being run in three places, *viz.*, Tod Hunter, Sheila and Meenambal Centres.

245. Baby Shows were conducted during the year as usual on 6th June 1953 in the several Mohallas of the City under the auspices of the Gunamba Maternity and Child Welfare Trust, Mysore.

246. Spleen survey which was taken up last year after a lapse of several years was continued during the year.

247. One thousand seven hundred and forty-four (1,187) licenses were issued during the year for different trades.

248. The propaganda committee of the Council conducted Mohalla days to rouse the civic consciousness of the citizens and invite their co-operation in the matter of Town clearing and control of communicable diseases. The work during a Mohalla Day consisted of intensive work both by Public Works and sanitation departments in the area selected, followed by an inspection of the well-kept houses for the award of prizes. The proposal for the purchase of a Cinema Projector to exhibit films on public health was under consideration.

249. A scheme for the improvement of water supply to Mysore City at an estimated cost of Rs. 39·49 lakhs was sanctioned by Government.

(xiv) Mysore City Improvement Trust Board.

250. Including the Chairman, there were ten members on the Board. The total number of meetings held was 15 of which 12 were ordinary and 3 special.

251. The number of properties acquired under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act during the year was four (26).

252. The year opened with a balance of Rs. 13,27,909. The total receipts from all sources including those under suspense heads, N. R. B. Funds, amounted to Rs. 14,41,969 leaving a balance of Rs. 10,42,698 at the end of the year.

253. The scheme of providing house connections free of cost was discontinued from 1st April 1954. The total number of underground free house connections given during the year was 39 (166).

254. Three hundred and twenty-seven sites were available at the beginning of the year. One hundred and seventy-five new sites were formed and including 15 sites resumed, the total number of sites available for sale aggregated to 478. Of these, 39 sites were sold and 50 sites in Colony were used for constructing model houses for Adikarnatakas, leaving 438 sites available at the end of the year.

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255. The formation of a layout of 81 sites to the south of Abhinava Shankar Mutt, Fort Mohalla, and the formation of a layout of 50 sites for Bamboo Bazaar at Mysore South were sanctioned during the year. An estimate for Rs. 1,50,000 for the formation of 123 shop sites in front of New Santhepet Buildings, Mysore, was sanctioned.

256. Model houses in several localities of the City were constructed as an impetus for the solving of the housing problem consequent on the greater demand by the increasing population of the City.

257. A scheme of constructing 480 tenements for the use of the labour classes of the K. R. Mills and others at an approximate cost of Rs. 15,00,000 was sanctioned. This work will be taken up by the Trust Board on behalf of the Mysore Labour Housing Corporation as a part of the subsidised labour housing scheme financed by the Government of India also.

258. Survey lands were acquired and sites were laid round about the City on a large scale.

259. Most of the sites formed are cottage sites, which are within the purchasing power of the poor and middle class people. The price is recovered in many cases by instalments. In case of bungalow and shop sites as well as sites for cinemas, they are generally sold by public auction, which fetch very good rates. Free grants of sites are also made to the public, religious and charitable institutions like hostels, temples, mosques and educational institutions, etc.

(xv) Kolar Gold Field Sanitary Board.

Constitution.

260. As the term of the K.G.F. Sanitary Board which was reconstituted for a period of one year from 1st July 1952 expired on 30th June 1953, it was further reconstituted for a period of one year from 1st July 1953. During the year the rules for the constitution of the Sanitary Board were amended and the strength of the Board increased from 22 to 26.

Finance.

261. The total receipts of the Board inclusive of the opening balance was Rs. 5,68,398 and the total expenditure was Rs. 4,79,672. The realisations under the heads

"House and Shop taxes" and "Octroi" and "Markets" were Rs. 54,459, Rs. 1,29,020 and Rs. 87,073 respectively.

262. Out of a total demand of Rs. 4,99,338 under cesses and taxes, a sum of Rs. 4,40,099 was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 59,239 under the heads "Mohatarfa including house tax", "Vehicle Tax" and "Ground rent on labour colonies". Demand, Collection and Balance.

263. The K.G.F. Sanitary Board Boys' and Girls' High Schools continued to be under the management of the Sanitary Board. High Schools.

264. The improvement works sanctioned at a total cost of Rs. 4,83,334 were practically completed during the year. Schemes o Improvement.

265. The health conditions of the area were satisfactory. Adequate medical attention is available to the population of the area. The sanitation of the non-mining area was looked after by the health section of the K.G.F. Sanitary Board as usual. Health and Sanitation.

(xvi) Davangere City Municipality.

266. The area of the Davangere City Municipality is 7·5 square miles and the population is 56,048.

The City is divided into 29 Divisions.

The total number of meetings held was 44.

267. The total number of houses and sites in Davangere City were 12,972 and 4,194, respectively during the year as against 12,744 and 4,028 respectively in the previous year.

268. The incidence of taxation per head of population worked out at Rs. 6-4-2 (Rs. 6-4-3) during the year. Incidence of Taxation.

269. The total receipts of the Municipality during the year were 10,76,270 (Rs. 9,56,441). The expenditure during the year was Rs. 11,01,508 (Rs. 9,07,809). Finance.

270. The city was free from small-pox and plague during the year. Six thousand nine hundred and fifty-six persons were vaccinated during the year. Nine deaths out of the 15 imported Cholera cases were reported during the month of November 1953. As a preventive measure, mass inoculations to the extent of 19,021 were conducted and leaflets instructing the public regarding observance of certain precautions were distributed among the public.

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271. Births and deaths recorded during the year were 1,809 and 567 respectively. The death rate was 10·1 per thousand against 9·73 per 1,000 in the previous year.

General.

272. The Municipal Council sanctioned an extent of 585′×600′ for the construction of a Stadium free of cost beside the colleges. An extent of 6 acres of land was granted free of cost to the College of Engineering for constructing its hostel.

273. As the Korachars were dwelling in most congested and insanitary huts with a view to effect slum clearance an extent of nearly two acres of land was provided on Jagalur Road for erection of their colony. Roads and drains were formed in various slum areas.

(xvii) Administration of District Boards.

274. *Constitution.*—In December 1953 the Government constituted a Committee under the Chairmanship of Sri D. H. Chandrasekharaiya to report on the question whether District Boards as envisaged in the Village Panchayets and District Boards Act of 1952 may be continued or Taluk Boards may be constituted in their place. Pending the receipt of the report of this Committee the elections which were due to be held were not held. The Boards which were constituted in 1947 were continued till 1st March 1954 when under the powers vested by the Mysore Village Panchayets and District Boards (Amendment) Act No. I of 1954 the term of the Boards was ordered to expire and the Boards were placed in charge of the Deputy Commissioners of Districts who were appointed as Special Officers.

275. There were 258 members of the District Boards and there were 12 vacancies during the year in the membership of the Boards.

276. *Meetings.*—The total number of meetings held by the District Boards were 51 (54) during the year of which 41 ordinary and 10 special meetings.

277. *Income and Expenditure.*—The total income and expenditure of the District Boards during the year were Rs. 61,67,612 (Rs. 69,26,653) and Rs. 50,20,325

(Rs. 67,25,899), respectively, as per details furnished below :—

Income (Revenue).

	Rs.
(*a*) Cesses and Land Revenue assignment ...	35,10,025
(*b*) Tolls and Ferries	1,29,962
(*c*) Fees, Fines and Miscellaneous ...	9,17,902
(*d*) Contributions and Grants-in-aid ...	6,66,606
(*e*) Railway Cess of previous years ...	3,84,911
(*f*) Public Debt	5,58,207
Total ...	61,67,612

Expenditure.

	Rs.
(*a*) Public Works executed by the Public Works Agency.	1,44,189
(*b*) Public Works executed by the District Board agency	21,51,944
(*c*) Administration and collection ...	3,84,257
(*d*) Public Health, safety and convenience ...	12,39,877
(*e*) Miscellaneous contributions ...	5,05,110
(*f*) Public debts	5,94,948
Total ...	50,20,325

278. The District Boards of Tumkur and Mysore continued to maintain their own Engineering establishments.

279. *Roads.*—The roads in the State were divided into two categories—State Fund Roads and District Board Roads—against four classes into which they were formerly divided, as per Government Order No. P.W. 3648-3768—R. & B. 8-53-2 dated 8th August 1953. It was made the responsibility of the District Boards concerned to form and maintain all new roads in the rural areas and maintain the roads formed under the I.V.C. schemes. The District Boards maintained a total length of 4,893 miles 2¼ furlongs (4,374 miles and 7 furlongs) during the year.

PROTECTION

280. *Public Works.*—The Boards executed public works of the value of Rs. 21,51, 944 (Rs. 20,88,439) during the year through their own agency and works to the extent of Rs. 1,44,189 (Rs. 4,25,810) through the Government agency.

281. The District Boards of Mysore, Tumkur, Mandya and Shimoga, took up and completed 100 miles 4 furlongs of new roads. The other public works undertaken by the Boards were in respect of dispensary buildings (General and Veterinary), bridge works, construction of High, Middle and Primary School buildings, etc.

282. *Local Development Works.*—In order to evoke wide public interest in the Five Year Plan and to canalise public enthusiasm and execution of small works of local utility, the Planning Department of the Government of India sponsored a scheme of Local Development Works of which they bore a half share of the cost. One hundred and twenty-six works (construction of roads, bridges, causeways, culverts, school and dispensary buildings, etc.) were sanctioned for execution by District Boards at a cost of Rs. 3,99,576 during the year. Of these, 85 works were undertaken at a cost of Rs. 95,641. Eight were completed.

283. There were 266 *Local Fund Dispensaries* under the control of the District Boards of which 6 were newly opened. The Boards contributed a total sum of Rs. 5,55,999 (Rs. 5,30,661) towards their expenditure and 40,77,469 (35,39,550) patients were treated during the year. Besides these, 232 Ayurvedic and Unani Vaidyasalas were maintained by the Boards at a total cost of Rs. 2,59,481 (Rs. 2,75,785).

284. There were 213 *veterinary dispensaries* and hospitals during the year and the District Boards contributed a sum of Rs. 23,339 (Rs. 10,337) for their maintenance.

285. Twenty-six *jatras and cattle fairs* were conducted by the Boards. There were 110 ferries under the control of the District Boards and an income of Rs. 54,510 was realised during the year.

286. There were 55 *District Board High Schools* maintained during the year, of which 7 were newly opened. The Boards contributed a sum of Rs. 3,79,674 (Rs. 3,08,047) for the running of these schools.

287. *Chief Executive Officers.*—Chief Executive Officers were appointed for all the Boards at the commencement of the year. They functioned under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made in regard to their powers, etc.

288. *District Board of Bellary.*—With the merging of the seven taluks of Bellary into the State, Bellary District Board came under the administrative control of the Mysore Government with effect from 1st October 1953. The strength of the Board was 9 members. Two meetings were held. The term of the Board expired on 30th June 1953 when it was placed incharge of a Special Officer. The receipts and expenditure of the Board were Rs. 15,20,815 and Rs. 18,50,359 respectively. It has its own Engineering establishment. The Board maintained a total length of 337 miles and 5 furlongs at a cost of Rs. 55,046.

289. It has 283 Elementary Schools and 6 High Schools, 26 Regulated institutions and subsidised dispensaries of modern and Indian medicine.

(xviii) Municipal Administration.

290. There were 105 Town Municipalities in the State at the end of the year as in the previous years. All these Municipalities were reconstituted from 1st April 1952. The total number of meetings held by all the Municipal Councils during the year was 2,176 (2,453).

Bye-laws and Rules.

291. The Municipal Councils were requested to frame the bye-laws and rules on the basis of the model bye-laws and rules issued by Government and many of the bye-laws and rules sanctioned by Government are being adopted in the several Municipalities.

Fresh imposition of taxes.

292. There was fresh imposition of taxes in the Municipalities of the Bangalore District and in the Tumkur and Hassan Municipalities. In the remaining districts there was no fresh imposition of taxes.

293. Out of the total demand of Rs. 57,05,031 in all the Municipalities of the State, a sum of Rs. 38,50,082 was collected during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 18,64,749 at the end of the year. The percentage of collection works up to 60·61 per cent.

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294. A sum of Rs. 62,90,674 was advanced to the several Municipalities and out of this, a sum of Rs. 4,34,599 has been recovered, leaving a balance of Rs. 58,56,075 at the end of the year. Further, a sum of Rs. 4,91,078 was sanctioned to the several Municipalities for the execution of water supply schemes and other improvement schemes.

Grant from Government.

295. A total grant of Rs. 4,48,454 was sanctioned by Government to the several municipalities for Town Improvement Works and Local Development Works under the Planning Commission and for Famine and Flood Relief Works. A sum of Rs. 64,134 has been sanctioned by Government as grants to several Town Municipal Councils in Hassan District for improvement works.

296. Sixty works at a cost of Rs. 3,63,852 were sanctioned under the Scheme of Local Development Works for being taken up for execution by the several Municipalities in the State during the year. This scheme was sponsored by the Planning Commission, Government of India, with the object of creating interest and enthusiasm in the public in the Five-Year Plan and persuade them to play an active role in the implementation of the schemes included in the Plan.

Education.

297. There were 38 Municipal High Schools working in the Town Municipalities of Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur, Chitaldrug and Chikmagalur and Hassan Districts during the year. A sum of Rs. 1,72,469 was spent by the municipalities for the maintenance of these Schools in the Districts of Tumkur, Mandya, Chitaldrug and Hassan.

Progress under 50 Lakhs (Loan) Water Supply Scheme sanctioned by Government for the Town Municipalities in the State.

298. Forty-two schemes were technically sanctioned by Government for improvement of water supply to various municipalities in the State. The total outlay for the year was Rs. 13,71,610.

Public Safety.

299. A sum of Rs. 1,34,644 was spent in the several municipalities in Hassan, Kolar, Tumkur and Mandya Districts towards street lighting and maintenance of public parks and avenue trees during the year.

CHAPTER III—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

(i) Revenue and Finance.

The Statement showing the Receipts and Disbursements of the State for the year 1953-54, is given in Appendix I.

General Summary.

300. The total Revenue realised during the year was Rs. 2,022·78 lakhs and the net expenditure met from Revenue was Rs. 2033·35 lakhs resulting in a deficit of Rs. 10·57 lakhs.

301. The total Receipts and Disbursements for the year including Service, Debt and Remittance Heads were Rs. 16,429·98 lakhs and Rs. 16,223·52 lakhs respectively and the year closed with a cash balance of Rs. 558·67 lakhs.

Consolidated Fund Receipts.

302. As compared with the Actuals for the previous year large increases appear under the following heads :—

	In Lakhs of Rs.
Stamp Revenue ...	... 10·84
Other Taxes and Duties ...	... 18·99
Receipts under Motor Vehicle Act	... 23·04
Interest ...	... 42·78
Civil Works ...	... 21·15
Industries and Supplies ...	... 44·33
Transfers from Famine Relief	... 21·05
Extraordinary Receipts ...	... 15·89

303. The increases under the above heads are to some extent set off by decreases under the following heads :—

	In Lakhs of Rs.
Land Revenue ...	... 13·27
Excise Revenue ...	... 14·04

304. The increase under Stamp Revenue is due to increased receipts generally and to less refunds during the year. Under Other Taxes and Duties, the increase is mainly under Sales-Tax. The increase under Motor Vehicles Act is due to large receipts under vehicles and service tax, road-tax on lorries and tolls and roads. The large increase under Interest Receipts is due to recovery of arrears on the Central Share of the Public Debt of the State. The increase under Civil Works is due

REVENUE AND FINANCE

to the adjustment of allocations from the Central Road Fund made by the Government of India. Increased receipts under "Industries" mainly accounts for the increase under "Industries and Supplies." The receipt of Rs. 21·05 lakhs under "Transfers from Famine Relief" represents the portion of the expenditure incurred on Famine Relief and adjusted as receipts under this head instead of as deduction from expenditure, as in the previous year. The large increase under Extraordinary Receipts, is due to the inclusion, under this head of the sum of Rs. 15 lakhs, representing the reimbursement of the Central Government's share of capital in respect of the discharged 3½ per cent Mysore State Loan of 1951-58.

Expenditure met from Revenue.

305. The fall under Land Revenue is mainly due to the large increase under the amounts payable to Local Bodies. The decrease under Excise Revenue is mainly due to the realisation of lower rentals in auction sales.

Large increases appear under :—	*In Lakhs of Rs.*
1. Appropriation for Reduction or avoidance of Debt	... 12·00
and	
2. Industries and Supplies	... 95·32
Considerable decreases appear under :—	
1. Interest on Debt and Other obligations	... 75·35
and	
2. Extraordinary Charges	... 9·34

306. The increase under Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt is due to the enhancement of the contribution to the Sinking Fund. The large increase under Industries and Supplies is mainly due to large increase under working expenses of Government Industrial and Commercial undertakings.

307. The very large decrease under Interest on Debt and Other Obligations is due to the adjustment of interest on Capital Outlay, as deduction under interest, for the first time during 1953-54. The decrease under extraordinary charges is mainly due to retrenchment in the Food Supply and Civil Supplies Departments.

Capital.

308. The total net capital outlay during the year amounted to Rs. 99·55 lakhs as compared with Rs. 472·34 lakhs during the year 1952-53. The large decrease

is due to the minus expenditure of Rs. 370·19 lakhs under Capital Outlay on State Schemes of Government Trading representing receipts on account of large scale clearance of stock.

Contingency Fund.

309. The entire expenditure met from advances out of the Contingency Fund during the year was recouped in full before the year's accounts were closed and the fund closed with a credit balance of Rs. 30 lakhs.

Public Account.

310. There were large incomings under State Provident Funds (11·60 lakhs), Other accounts (61·70 lakhs), Reserve Funds (400·80 lakhs) and other Deposit Accounts (77·22 lakhs) with a large outgoing of (43·86 lakhs) under Savings Bank Deposits.

311. The large incoming of Rs. 400·80 lakhs under Reserve Funds is mainly due to the transfer of the balances under Depreciation Reserve Fund Investment Account balances to Cash balance investment account.

(ii) Excise.

Distillery.

312. The Mysore Sugar Company Limited, Bangalore, continued to be the manufacturing contractors for the supply of liquors during the year.

313. The rate of molasses arrack of 35° U.P. payable to the Mysore Sugar Company was increased from twelve annas to twelve annas and nine pies per gallon with effect from 1st July 1953. The rate of Rs. 2-7-0 per gallon of special liquor manufactured out of molasses was also increased by one anna per gallon, but there was no change either in the rate of bottling charges or packing charges payable to Mysore Sugar Company, and the rates of the previous year were current during the year.

314. The rates payable to Mysore Sugar Company, Limited, from 1st July 1953 to 30th June 1954 for the liquors supplied by them to Government were :—

(*a*) Molasses Arrack ... Re. 0-12-9 per gallon.

(*b*) Special liquors—

1. Rs. 2-8-0 (Naked) per gallon.
2. Rs. 5-0-0 bottling charges in quart bottles.
3. Rs. 10-0-0 bottling charges in pint bottles.

Packing Charges.

4. Rs. 6-0-0 per case of eight gallons in quart bottles.
5. Rs. 6-0-0 per case of six gallons in pint bottles.

REVENUE AND FINANCE

315. As a result of the formation of the Andhra State, Bellary District was merged with the State, as such the administration of Hospet Distillery, came under the control of the Department with effect from 1st October 1953.

316. Laws were not extended to Bellary during the year and the Madras Laws continued to be in force. This Distillery manufactures only commercial spirits.

Arrack Bonded Depots.

317. There were 18 arrack bonded depots during the year. The arrangements made for the supply of liquors from the Distillery at Mandya to the several depots were the same as in the previous years.

318. The number of shops licensed (arrack and special liquors) for the retail vend of molasses arrack was 106 (105) while that for the sale of bottled liquors was 9 (9).

Consumption.

319. The consumption of arrack of 35° U.P. was 2,11,326 gallons (2,35,678) while that of special liquors supplied in bottles was 9,955 (9,795) gallons.

Incidence of Consumption.

320. The incidence of consumption of country spirits per 100 miles population was 5·68 proof gallons (6·21) computed in respect of the population of only the wet districts of the State.

Rectified Spirit Licenses.

321. The licenses issued during the year was 112 (93). Of these, 97 licenses were held by Chemists, Druggists, Charitable Institutions and Industrial Concerns and 15 free licenses were also issued to Hospitals.

322. Two lakhs forty-six thousand seven hundred and seventy-six gallons of rectified spirits including Absolute Alcohol were manufactured during the year in the Mandya Distillery. Of these, 38,195—15 gallons including Absolute Alcohol were issued from the Distillery at Mandya for State consumption and a quantity of 1,193—5 gallons were exported outside the State.

Spirituous Medicinal and Toilet preparations.

323. The normal rate of duty on the spirit contents of medicinal preparations whether manufactured in the State or imported from outside the State continued to be Rs. 5 per proof gallon. But in the case of medicinal preparations of certain things *viz.*, culinary aerated waters and other flavouring essences, extracts, colourings and perfumes and toilet preparations, the rate of duty was Rs. 17-8-0 per proof gallon.

324. The spirituous medicinal preparations imported from outside the States were 6,075·031 proof gallons.

Imports.

325. The export of spirituous medicinal preparations by the several Bonded Laboratories in the State to outside the State amounted to 18,269·218 proof gallons. Of these, 18,075· 969 proof gallons were subjected to duty while the balance of 193·249 proof gallons were free of duty.

Exports.

326. A quantity of 1,25,434—33 (1,99,396) gallons of denatured spirit was issued out of the Distillery, Mandya. Of these, 1,25,389—33 gallons were issued for local consumption and the rest of 45 gallons were exported outside the State. The rate of license fee continued to be Rs. 2-8-0 per gallon.

Denatured Spirit.

327. A quantity of 2,19,213 gallons of molasses arrack and 13,699—5 gallons of special liquors were manufactured during the year. Of these, 2,12,996—18 drams of Molasses Arrack and 9,849 gallons of Special liquors were issued within the State.

Indian Made Foreign Liquors.

328. A quantity of 15,805·12 L.P. gallons and 7,471·2 bulk gallons of Indian Made Foreign Liquor was manufactured in the State during the year. Of these 1,240·20 L.P. Gallons and 490 bulk gallons respectively were issued for consumption in the State and a quantity of 847·85 proof gallons and 6,911·2 bulk gallons was exported outside the State.

329. The revenue derived from toddy amounted to Rs. 73,52,609 comprising of shop rentals of Rs. 65,37,090, tree-tax Rs. 7,95,146 and tree-rent Rs. 26,754.

Toddy.

330. The number of shops for the sale of date and cocoanut toddy was 568 (567), while those for the sale of Bagani toddy was 6 (6).

331. The consumption of beer amounted to 1,92,010 gallons (1,40,316) during the year. The United Breweries Limited, and the Venus Brewery in Bangalore and the Chamundy Brewery in Mysore continued to manufacture beer.

Malt Liquors.

332. The revenue derived from Malt liquors amounted to Rs. 5,50,869 (Rs. 4,24,324), comprising of Rs. 3,21,644 (Rs. 2,04,625) under duty and Rs. 2,29,225 (Rs. 2,19,699) under shop rent.

333. The foreign liquor licences renewed were 73 (72) and out of this, 13 (13) were wholesale, 21 (21) retail off, 7 (7) hotel, 32 (31) ordinary refreshment room (bars) licenses.

Foreign Liquors.

REVENUE AND FINANCE

334. The revenue realised under license and gallonage fee was Rs. 3,96,800 (Rs. 2,85,238).

Ganja.

335. There was no cultivation of ganja during the year, but out of 20 acres of land granted for cultivation during the previous year, 11,818 seers of issuable ganja was produced and received in the Provincial Ganja Stores.

336. The rate of duty per seer of 80 tolas charged to the licensees continued to be Rs. 65 during the year.

337. The limit of private possession continued to be two tolas as in the previous year.

338. The consumption of ganja during the year was 5,010 (4,664) seers. The revenue derived from ganja amounted to Rs. 7,84,833 (Rs. 8,96,466) comprising of Rs. 3,41,818 (Rs. 3,22,288) under duty, Rs. 3,53,965 (Rs. 5,27,538) under shop rentals and Rs. 89,050 (Rs. 46,640) under sale of ganja.

Opium.

339. The issue price of opium from the Treasuries to the several licensees in the State continued to be Rs. 175 per seer of 80 tolas as in the previous year.

340. The consumption of opium during the year was 34 (34).

341. The revenue derived from opium was Rs. 2,39,462 (Rs. 3,18,204) comprising of Rs. 1,52,761 (Rs. 2,23,304) under license fee and Rs. 86,701 (Rs. 94,900) under sale of opium.

342. The total number of offences under Excise and Opium Acts was 1,207 (1,446). Of these, 254 (382) cases related to heinous offences, seventy-two (146) to the cutting and removal of date leaves and trees and the remaining 881 (918) to the breaches of license conditions.

Offences.

343. The number of illicit distillation and kindred offences was reduced from 183 to 95 during the year. The largest number of cases reported was 80 (143) in the Bangalore District.

Demand, Collection and Balance.

344. The total demand of the Excise Revenue amounted to Rs. 1,82,72,668 (Rs. 1,98,70,143). Of this, a sum of Rs. 1,63,70,269 (Rs. 1,84,44,484) towards the current demand and Rs. 3,69,623 (Rs. 4,72,485) towards old arrears were collected and a remission of Rs. 3,600 (Rs. 6,404) was sanctioned, thus leaving a balance of Rs. 15,29,136 (Rs. 9,46,771) at the end of the year.

(iii) Sales Tax.

345. The Commissioner of Excise continued to be the *Ex-officio* Commissioner of Sales Tax. The Deputy Commissioners' Divisions remained at 2 and Sales Tax Officers' Circles at 11.

346. Consequent on the formation of the State of Andhra, seven Taluks of Bellary District were merged with the Mysore State.

347. Mysore Act No. 4 of 1953, *viz.*, The Mysore Sales Tax (Amendment) Act, 1953, received the assent of the Rajpramukh on the 12th day of April 1953. The amendment is in respect of levy of Sales Tax on tobacco, cigars, cheroots, cigarette, tobacco and Pipe tobacco by amendment of Section 3 of Mysore Act XLVI of 1948. This Amendment of section 5 of the Mysore Act XLVI of 1948 relates to insertion of clause (iii-c) "after clause (iii) (b) of Section 5, of the principal Act ". This amendment specifies that the sale of cigars, cheroots, cigarette, cigarette tobacco and pipe tobacco shall be liable to tax under section 3, sub-section (1), only when such goods are first sold in the State of Mysore.

348. At the end of the year, there were 23,046 (21,155) Registered dealers including dealers assessed to tax though not registered. The amount of registration fees collected was Rs. 1,26,214 (Rs. 1,21,823).

349. The number of licenses issued or renewed during the year was 1,895 (1,496). The amount of license fee collected was Rs. 3,83,022 (Rs. 2,95,984).

350. Out of the net demand of Rs. 1,67,80,120, the collection was Rs. 1,16,83,724 leaving a balance of Rs. 50,96,396. The above figures do not include Rs. 33,354 being the tax collected by the dealers who are not liable to Sales Tax. A sum of Rs. 53,484 was collected as fines and penalties.

351. There were 1,943 (1,793) appeals and 1,240 (906) Revision petitions to be dealt with during the year. Of these 1,644 (1,251) appeals and 983 (787) Revision Petitions were disposed of, leaving a balance of 299 (542) appeal petitions and 257 (199) Revision Petitions at the close of the year.

REVENUE AND FINANCE

352. Of the total number of 3,955 prosecution cases, 2,220 (1,237) were withdrawn, 64 (59) were acquitted and 832 (617) were convicted, leaving a balance of 839 at the end of the year.

353. The total number of offences of all categories under Section 20 was 4,457 (2,166) including cases of the previous year. In 908 cases, the parties were let off with a warning, 3,449 (1,941) cases were compounded leaving a pendency of 100 (330) cases at the end of the year.

354. In 3,853(2,599) cases involving arrears of Rs. 21,18,977 (Rs. 12,81,705), the assistance of the Revenue Department was sought for the realisation of arrears under the provisions of Section 13 of the Act. In 1,198 (629) cases including arrear cases, a total sum of Rs. 3,03,467 (Rs. 2,63,718) was collected.

355. On grounds of under-assessment or escapement of assessment under rule 34 of the Mysore Sales Tax Rules, 228 (168) cases were re-opened which brought in a revenue of Rs. 1,09,181 (Rs. 1,51,065). There were 29(26) cases of rectification of mistakes under rule 35.

(iv) Mysore Government Insurance Department.

General.

356. On 4th November 1953, the post of a Joint Secretary to the Insurance Department was sanctioned in order to facilitate the implementation of the recommendations of the Insurance Re-organisation Committee that pilot schemes under agriculture and Cattle Insurance be initiated, that the present method of advertisement and propaganda in the department be bettered and improved and that there is great scope for improvement in the field of Official Branch Insurance by conducting systematic and widespread inspections of the unit offices. The Report of the Insurance Re-organisation Committee was published.

357. In order to procure new business and infuse more drive in the Agency organisation, this department has been participating in important Jathras, Festivals and Exhibitions, by having departmental stalls, wherever possible.

358. As usual, the department participated in the Mysore Dasara Exhibition of 1953 and procured a record

volume of new business of the value of Rs. 8,22,350 for 421 proposals.

359. The new business procured during the Exhibitions, other than the Dasara Exhibition, was.—

Place of Exhibition	No. of proposals received	Sum Assured Rs.
Hassan Cattle Show and Exhibition ...	68	1,97,300
All India Congress Exhibition, Bangalore ...	190	3,62,950
Malnad Conference and Exhibition, Shimoga	102	1,73,100

360. The Powers Samas Accounting Machine was installed in the Department. The initial work which was taken up during December 1953 was nearing completion. The mechanisation of the accounting system of the department is expected to be completed in 1954-55.

361. With the addition of Bellary District from 1st October 1953, the field of activity of the Department was widened.

362. The decision of the Central Government in the matter of exempting the Department from the operation of the Indian Insurance Act, 1950, under Section 118 of the Act is awaited.

363. Out of 8,116 proposals that were dealt with, 5,363 were accepted, 4,275 being cases of first insurance and 1,088 of further insurance. One thousand seven hundred and thirty-nine (1,751) were rejected, 1,531 temporarily and 208 permanently, on medical and other grounds. There were thus 1,014 proposals pending disposal at the close of the year. Official Branch.

364. Out of 6,522 proposals accepted during the year, including 1,145 pending at the beginning of the year and 14 reinstated proposals, 5,169 proposals resulted in policies for an assurance of Rs. 63,50,040 bringing in a monthly premium of Rs. 23,795. Of the remaining 1,353 proposals, 245 were cancelled and for 1,108 cases, treasury receipts for payments of first premium had not been received before the close of the year. Policies.

365. There were no admissions as to the Family Pension Branch as it was closed to new entrants. Family Pension Branch.

366. Eight thousand nine hundred and eighty-five proposals for Rs. 1,23,34,300 were received during the year as compared with 8,143 proposals for Rs. 1,10,68,143 in Public Branch.

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the previous year. Including 468 proposals for an assurance of Rs. 6,25,972 pending at the commencement of the year, 8,675 proposals were accepted, 259 were rejected or postponed and 220 were cancelled, or withdrawn, leaving a balance of 299 proposals for an assurance of Rs. 4,15,700 pending at the end of the year.

Policies.

367. Out of the accepted proposals, 7,991 resulted in policies assuring a sum of Rs. 1,11,39,538.

Motor Branch.

368. The Motor Branch insured 2,047 vehicles earning a premium income of about Rs. 2,02,000 as compared with 2,097 vehicles earning a premium income of Rs. 1,86,342 in the previous year.

369. The Motor Insurance Fund as on 31st March 1954 amounted to Rs. 9,51,857 as against Rs. 8,44,883 in the previous year.

(v) Motor Spirit (Taxation on Sales).

370. The Mysore Motor Spirit (Taxation on Sales) Amendment Act, 1953, received the assent of the President, on the 16th day of April 1953, thereby, amendment of Section 3 of Mysore Act XLIX of 1949 was effected and consequently in sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Motor Spirit (Taxation on Sales) Act, 1949, for the words 'four annas per gallon', the words 'six annas per gallon' were substituted.

371. Seven importers, three wholesalers and 116 retailers were registered as dealers in petrol under Section 4 (1) of the Act, while four importers, eight wholesalers and 65 retailers were registered as dealers in Motor Spirits other than petrol.

372. The number of monthly assessments made under petrol and Motor Spirit other than petrol were 1,681 and 797 respectively and 410 cases in petrol and 391 cases in Motor Spirit other than petrol were pending assessment at the close of the year.

373. The total demand was Rs. 36,30,448; the collection and the balance being Rs. 33,73,359, Rs. 2,57,089 respectively. Further, a sum of Rs. 399 was collected under fine, penalty, compounding fees, etc.

374. Out of 34 appeal cases, 27 were disposed of leaving a balance of seven at the close of the year.

375. In ten cases, there were arrears of Rs. 96,769 of which only Rs. 7,804 were collected leaving a balance of Rs. 88,965-2-0.

376. An additional demand of Rs. 40,609 was made under Rule 26, in cases where the tax had been short-levied. Security deposit from the dealers required under Rule 8, by the department was Rs. 78,916.

(vi) Stamps.

377. The total revenue from stamps under all heads amounted to Rs. 54,90,493 and the expenditure incurred was Rs. 1,76,855. The net revenue during the year was Rs. 53,13,638. There has been an increase in revenue during the year owing to heavy sale of stamps on account of heavy number of documents registered in the several registering offices of the State particularly during the last quarter of the year. The increase in revenue is to a certain extent due to the anticipated enhancement of Stamp Duty from 1st April 1954 by public and also to additional revenue derived from Bellary District which formed a part of Mysore State from 1st October 1953.

Institution Fees in Pauper Suits.

378. The amount outstanding recovery at the beginning of the year under this head was Rs. 2,49,017. A sum of Rs. 64,234 was awarded as fees by the several Sub-Courts during the year bringing the total to Rs. 3,13,251. A sum of Rs. 25,367 was recovered and a sum of Rs. 11,093 was remitted as irrecoverable during the year. The year closed with a balance of Rs. 2,76,790.

Important measures undertaken.

379. The rates of Stamp Duty on certain instruments were enhanced from 1st April 1954 by the Mysore Stamp (Amendment) Act, 1954 (The Mysore Act No. II of 1954) amending the Mysore Stamp Act, 1900.

380. The rates of Court fees on certain articles of Schedule II to the Mysore Court Fees Act, 1900 were also enhanced with effect from 1st April 1954 by the Mysore Court Fees (Amendment) Act, 1954 (The Mysore Act No. 9 of 1954).

381. The Mysore Amusements Tax Act, 1932 was extended to the area comprised within the following Town

Municipalities from the dates noted against them during the year:—

(*a*) Bagepalli, Goribidnur, Malur and Saligrama from 15th May 1953.

(*b*) Krishnarajpet from 10th September 1953.

(*c*) Kanakapura from 15th October 1953.

(*d*) Maddur and Nagamangala from 20th October 1953.

382. The levy of the Municipal transfer duty at one per cent on transfers of immoveable property has been sanctioned by Government within the limit of sixteen Town Municipalities.

383. The territory of Bellary District comprising of seven taluks was added to the State of Mysore from 1st October 1953.

384. The raising of the maximum limit of sale of General and Court-fee stamps through the licensed vendors and co-operative societies vending stamps was sanctioned in April 1953.

385. The raising of the rates of discount that is being paid to the vendors was also sanctioned.

CHAPTER IV—ADMINISTRATION OF LAND.

(i) Occupied Area and Tenure.

386. The total recorded area of the State was 213,26,676 acres including the district of Bellary transferred to the State with effect from 1st October 1953. Deducting the extent of (i) 13,33,382 acres covered by alienated lands and (ii) 89,60,448 acres consisting of minor inams, forests, uncultivable waste which were not available for cultivation, a net extent of 110,32,846 acres was available for cultivation.

387. The net area cropped during the year was 81,89,355 acres.

388. The number of ryotwari holdings separately registered in the State was 12,61,106 with an extent of 86,87,514 acres. This excludes information relating to Bellary District where it is reported that the number of ryotwari holdings separately registered was 1,14,114.

(ii) Land Records, Survey and Settlement.

389. In Government villages 15,245 (10,613) darkhast, hadbust and miscellaneous records were disposed of and measurements were made in 27,876 (21,361) survey numbers involving an extent of 99,947 acres and 11 guntas (78,743 acres). Classification was done in respect of 10,886 (8,917) survey numbers comprising an area of 40,954 acres 33 guntas (34,785 acres).

390. Bandh Pahani of 10,178 (8,265) survey numbers in 3,081 (2,243) villages was done.

391. Two hundred and thirteen (114) cases of encroachment comprising an extent of 219 acres and 15 guntas (156 acres 21 guntas) with the probable assessment of Rs. 267 were detected.

392. By measuring 47,909 (39,528) hissas, 35,271 (24,658) mutation cases were disposed of.

393. Some of the special items of work attended to by the department were :—

(i) Demarcation of lands belonging to Military Department in 6 villages of Bangalore North Taluk was conducted.

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(ii) Measurement of lands in Kadgodi Plantation, Hoskote Taluk granted to Adikarnatakas comprising of 230 blocks with an extent of 661 acres was conducted.

(iii) Measurement of 179 acres 39 guntas in Hebbal and Kodgigehalli, Bangalore North Taluk in connection with the acquisition of lands for Military Diary Farm was attended to.

(iv) The resurvey of 5 villages of Sandur State of Sandur Taluk, Bellary District was done.

(v) Sanction was accorded in March 1953 for appointing executive staff for measuring unauthorisedly cultivated areas under the extended channels of Visvesvaraya Canal area in T. Narasipur Taluk. The staff have attended to the measurement of 2,075 blocks comprising an extent of 2,414 acres 38 guntas. They have detected the unauthorised cultivation of 835 blocks with an extent of 907 acres and 27 guntas and also detected the encroachment of 669 blocks comprising an extent of 165 acres and 25 guntas.

and (vi) The recruitment of two more batches of candidates at 75 each for imparting survey training during 1954-55 was sanctioned. Survey training to the III batch of 75 candidates was in progress. Two Supervisors as instructors were imparting training to these candidates.

394. The Decennial Revision of Potgi was done in respect of 2,262 (5,559) villages and the potgi was refixed in the case of 781 (3,814) villages.

395. Biennial revision of potgi in respect of 3 (0) villages and pakka potgi in respect of 1 (2) village was done during the year.

396. Maps of 499 (287) Government and settled inam villages comprising of 51,973 survey numbers were prepared for print and replenishing the stock. In addition, handdrawn maps of 59 (84) unsettled inam villages comprising of 1,629 (46,527) survey numbers were prepared and supplied to private parties on payment of cost.

397. Up-to-date changes and corrections in respect of 37,815 (15,116) survey numbers were incorporated in 7,724 (4,638) copies of maps of 612 (1,451) villages of 6 (13) taluks.

398. City or Town Surveys and conduct of inam village survey on an intensive scale were some of the items under the consideration of Government.

399. The total expenditure of the Department amounted to Rs. 6,38,683 (Rs. 6,02,475).

(iii) Transfer of Lands.

400. There were 4,290 transfers of land by the order of Courts– Civil and Revenue—involving an extent of 20,834 acres. Transfer by private contracts and mortgages numbered 1,64,159 involving an area of 3,95,573 acres. This information is exclusive of that of Bellary District where there were 15,491 transfers of land relating to all these categories.

(iv) Labour and Wages.

401. The rates of wages both skilled and unskilled, cart-hire and handling charges continued to rule high as in the preceding year without any marked change except in the case of Bellary District where there was a slight fall in the rates of wages as compared with those of last year. Relief and irrigation works were continued in the areas affected by distress in the previous years and several industrial concerns provided adequate labour to the working classes. There was further unusual movement of people in search of employment into the State during the year.

402. Large number of labourers from Madras migrated into the State in search of work. There was the usual migration of the State people to Nilgiri Coffee estates. The labour from Malabar, Coorg and South Canara as usual came in search of work in the Coffee Estates and Malnad during the agricultural season. The large irrigation projects under execution attracted a large number of labourers from outside the State.

403. Generally labour was available to labourers seeking employment.

(v) Inam Settlement.

404. Fourteen land inams of an aggregate area of 183 acres and 17 guntas were resumed. The resumption resulted in a net increase of Rs. 37-13-0 in Land Revenue and a decrease in the Jodi of about Rs. 33-15-0. Original

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Survey was conducted in 5 (4) inam villages comprising of 926 (668) blocks with an area of 2,651 acres and 28 guntas (2,602 acres and 21 guntas).

405. Original classification was done in 5 (2) inam villages comprising of 928 (573) blocks with an area of 2,187 acres and 34 guntas (2,250 acres and 21 guntas).

406. Hissa survey measurement work was conducted in respect of 3 (8) inam villages measuring 1,410 (1,323) hissas.

407. Detailed Survey and Settlement was introduced into 2 (2) inam villages. Revision of Survey Settlement was introduced into 4 inam villages.

CHAPTER V.—DEPARTMENTS OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES.

(i) Food Supplies.

408. Consequent on the transfer of seven Taluks of Bellary District to Mysore State from 1st October 1953, the Food Administration of the transferred territory came under the jurisdiction of the Department. With a view to avoid dislocation of work during the period of transition, Government obtained concurrence of the Board of Revenue, Madras to the existing distribution arrangements and staff being continued for a month in the first instance. The continuance of the entire Food and Civil Supplies staff in the Bellary District till the end of March 1954, was further sanctioned.

409. As a result of further measures taken to implement the policy of progressive decontrol, retrenchments in the several Food Establishments were affected from time to time during the year.

410. The continuance of the major Food Establishments in the State had been sanctioned provisionally till the end of March 1954 and in connection with the question of formulating proposals regarding their further continuance, the whole position was reviewed and it was found that in view of the reduction of work in several offices of the Department due to the availability of rice and millets in the open market and low offtakes in the distribution centres and consequential reduction in the number of Government Sales Depots in the Urban Areas, further retrenchments in Food Establishments could be effected and approval of Government for retrenchments with effect from 1st April 1954, resulting in a saving of about Rs. 3,80,000 was conveyed in February 1954.

Procurement of Paddy.

411. The Paddy Acquisition (Harvest) Order, 1952, promulgated in November 1952, was repealed with effect from 1st June 1953.

412. With the concurrence of the Government of India, the scheme of Voluntary Purchase of Paddy by Government direct from the growers at the fixed price of Rs. 22,

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per palla of paddy of I variety and of Rs. 20 per palla of paddy of II variety was announced in December 1953.

413. A quantity of 3,55,420 pallas of paddy was purchased under the above scheme during the year as against 12,45,147 pallas procured during the previous year under the levy system of procurement.

Import Quotas.

414. The year was marked by a period of affluence of rice and scarcity of millets. Consequent upon the failure of the millets crop during the previous year the price of millets in the open market shot up considerably and Government had to import during the year large quantities of millets from various sources to make up the deficiency of millets in the State and to check the soaring prices.

415. A total quantity of 72,672 tons of foodgrains consisting of 5,921 tons of rice, 17,000 tons of wheat and 49,751 tons of millets were imported into the State during the year as against 1,34,053 tons of foodgrains consisting of 13,038 tons of rice, 51,486 tons of wheat and 69,529 tons of millets during the previous year.

Stocks and Distribution.

416. The year was marked by distinct improvement over the previous year in regard to seasonal conditi ons particularly in the latter part. Rainfall was both adequate and timely with the result that the final estimates of Khariff production for 1953-54, as compared to the previous year were as follows :—

Crop	1953-54		1952-53	
	Acreage	Yield	Acreage	Yield
		(Pallas)		(Pallas)
Paddy	8,45,169	54,51,458	7,48,569	38,49,102
Ragi	18,89,029	48,82,476	16,10,356	18,57,191
Jola	9,44,043	19.25,041	4,55,641	3,24,431
Minor Millets	8,54,498	14,62,565	2,54,627	1,79,578

Scale of rationing.

417. With the termination of statutory rationing with effect from 1st May 1953, in the Cities of Bangalore including Civil Station, Kolar Gold Fields and Davangere, the whole State came under informal rationing. The scales of issues of rice, wheat and millets were stepped up to 9·6 ozs., 12 ozs. and 9 ozs. with effect, from 8th January 1954, 4th December 1953 and 31st December 1953, respectively, Later on the scale of rice issue was further stepped

up to 12 ozs. from 23rd February 1954 and 16 ozs. from 27th April 1954 and that of millets issue was reduced to 6 ozs. from 1st February 1954.

Distribution of Foodgrains.

418. As in previous years, the distribution of foodgrains was continued through the Government Depots, Co-operative Societies, etc. The number of Government Depots was gradually reduced with the progress of free trade in foodgrains, to minimise the cost of distribution to Government. The number of retail shops distributing Government stocks of foodgrains at the end of year was 1,290 (1,706).

419. The Central Foodgrains (Licensing and Procurement) Order, 1952, was working satisfactorily in the State, as many as 1,107 licensed dealers having been trading in foodgrains at the end of the year in the several Districts of the State. Apart from these dealers a large number of petty dealers as well as growers were exempted from the provisions of the order. Dealers in Government Stocks of foodgrains were also brought within the purview of the order by requiring them to obtain exemption certificates and to transact in Government stocks only subject to the other conditions stipulated analogous to those prescribed under the Licensing of Food Distribution Order, 1951 (since repealed). As a result of these measures instituted under the Foodgrains Order, 1952, the transactions of foodgrains by all classes of dealers were brought under strict check and control, enabling the conservation of the foodgrains resources of the State for the benefit of the consumers in the State who were able to get their maximum requirements of foodgrains according to their tastes and at reasonable prices.

Issue to large employers.

420. With the revival of free trade subject to the stipulations under the Foodgrains Order, 1952, the run on Government depots for supplies decreased enormously, but stocks were made available to intending consumers through Government agency in all parts of the State, so as to avoid difficulties of scarcity or high prices that might be occasioned in the absence of the Government organisation. The demand from this Section of consumers was considerably reduced during the year owing obviously to the free availability in the open market at rates almost on a par with the rates of Government supplies.

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421. The accepted policy of gradual decontrol having been pursued during the year there was both reduction of commitments and of stocks, making adequate provision, however, for any emergency. Pursuant therewith the local procurement was confined to paddy purchases from voluntary offers of growers, and imports from outside were confined to wheat and millets on a very moderate scale. Issues were also liberalised in the latter half of the year so as to enable quicker consumption of stocks. As a result of these measures the stocks were reduced leaving yet substantial quantities more particularly under paddy and rice.

Internal movement of foodgrains.

422. The inter-district movement of foodgrains was, as usual, primarily confined to rice from the Districts of Shimoga, Mysore, Mandya, Hassan and Chikmagalur to the deficit areas, *viz.*, Bangalore and Mysore Cities, Kolar Gold Fields and Kolar, Bangalore, Tumkur and Chitaldrug Districts. Millets and wheat were also moved occasionally from some units in small quantities. Apart from internal movements, as much as 1,72,477 pallas of rice were despatched to the Travancore-Cochin State under the allotment fixed by the Government of India, as a result of the large quantities of rice left with the State and the urgent need for supplies of rice in Travancore-Cochin State.

Rice Mills.

423. The scheme of utilisation of the services of the Rice Mill owners in the procurement of paddy and its hulling and despatch of rice under the same terms of agreement as in previous years was continued during the year.

424. The statutory control over rice mills introduced by Government in August 1951 was continued throughout the year, licenses issued in the previous years having been generally renewed and applications for fresh licenses having also been granted in the several districts.

425. The control over rice hullers imposed in December 1949, was also continued throughout the year, licensing of hullers being continued on the lines of the Government policy announced in their Press Note dated 19th February 1952, till 8th March 1954, when the restrictions on the issue of licenses to hullers installed after 1st January 1951 and renewal of licenses issued to hullers without certain improvements, were withdrawn in March 1954.

426. The security deposit of Rs. 250 prescribed for hullers in March 1950 was waived in respect of hullers in paddy deficit districts in September 1953 and reduced to Rs. 100 in the case of hullers in paddy surplus districts in February 1954.

Foodgrains preservation.

427. The usual measures of pest control and sanitation such as cleaning of the premises, brushing the stocks, fumigation of infested grain, dusting, etc., were conducted periodically in all the Government godowns in Bangalore and in other places wherever found necessary.

Rationing.

428. The statutory rationing in the three Cities of Bangalore, Davangere and Kolar Gold Fields was abolished with effect from 1st May 1953 in pursuance of the policy of progressive decontrol adopted by Government in May 1953. With a view to obviate inconvenience to the public during the period of transition, the existing ration shops were continued as fair price shops.

Austerity Measures.

429. There was no restriction with regard to the use of cereals and other erstwhile rationed articles in hotels and restaurants during the period. There was also no restriction regarding the number of people to be fed during entertainments and funerals, etc.

430. In view of the favourable food position in the State and as a measure of further relaxation of controls, the Mysore Food (Austerity Measures in Service of Meals) Order, 1951 was repealed in February 1954 thus removing the ban even on the opening of new catering establishments.

Sugar and Jaggery.

431. The sugar and jaggery supply position in the State continued to remain satisfactory during the year.

Bangalore Fuel Supplies.

432. The system of obtaining supplies of fuel direct from the suppliers and the distribution of the same through the retail dealers was continued during the year. With measures for progressive decontrol a large number of people took up to fuel trade on private account and fuel began to flow into Bangalore from mofussil places by head-loads and cart-loads as in the precontrol days. The supply position of fuel therefore continued to be satisfactory during the year. A sum of Rs. 46,380 was realised as commission to Government on the issues of fuel made to the licensees.

General.

433. The year may be characterised as a year of transition from conditions of acute scarcity of foodgrains and of stringent control to those of relative plenty

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and of almost complete decontrol. The year marked almost the first year since 1942 when conditions approaching to plenty in regard to the production of foodgrains came to prevail in the State due to the exceptionally good and timely showers and the gradual maturing of the schemes for Growing More Food, actually leaving a surplus quantity of over 80,000 tons of rice with the Government at the close of the year.

(ii) Department of Food Production.

434. The Department of Food Production which was started in October 1949 was continued during the year.

435. The names of the several schemes that were in operation during the year and the financial assistance received from the Government of India were as follows :—

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Amount sanctioned by Government of India	
		Grant	Loan
		Rs.	Rs.
1	Multiplication and distribution of improved varieties of seeds.	95,078	...
2	Manufacture and distribution of urban compost.	75,475	...
3	Protective measures against pests and diseases.	20,000	...
4	Establishment of additional Deputy Director, G.M.C. Scheme.	19,501	...
5	Preparation and distribution of manure mixtures.	1,51,278	...
6	Subsidy for the construction of irrigation wells.	1,87,500	11,25,000
7	Construction of big tanks ...	...	.
8	Improvement of river, tank and feeder channels.	...	15,00,000
9	Construction and Restoration of tanks and minor irrigation works.	...	6,25,000 12,00,000
10	Restoration of tanks by desilting ...	...	
11	Land Improvement Schemes ...	...	5,00,000
12	Extension of Electric Power Supply for irrigation.	...	6,00,000 50,00,000
13	Loan for purchase of pump sets ...	...	
14	Scheme for short term loans for manure and fertilisers.	...	10,00,000 16,75,000
15	Bangalore City Sewage Scheme ...	...	6,00,000
16	Mysore City Sewage Scheme ...	...	80,000
17	Loan for issue of tractors on h.p.s. ...	...	2,50,000

436. The schemes implemented under the Grow More Food Campaign during the year were classified under the following categories :—

1. Works Schemes.
2. Supply Schemes.
3. Service and
4. Miscellaneous Schemes.

437. These include mostly irrigation works, such as sinking of irrigation wells, construction of major irrigation works, restoration of major and minor tanks, construction and improvement of river, tank and feeder channels, lift irrigation in the river valleys, land improvement works including land reclamation, construction of pickup ones, etc.

(*a*) *Construction of Irrigation Wells.*—The Scheme is intended to afford irrigation facilities to the ryots depending on well irrigation.

Under the Scheme, a subsidy up to a limit of Rs. 500 per well in the drought stricken areas of the State and up to Rs. 250 per well in the other parts of the State was sanctioned to the ryots for sinking irrigation wells. In addition to the above, a loan up to a limit of Rs. 150 was also made available wherever it was called for. During the year, 629 irrigation wells were sunk benefiting an area of about 1,238 acres. The estimated additional production derived under the scheme was 629 tons.

(*b*) *Construction of Major Irrigation Works.*—This Scheme comprises the construction of new tanks, pitting earthen bunds across streamlets, putting up masonry anecuts and drawing channels therefrom, etc. Seventeen big works were taken up for execution during the year of which three were completed. An area of 1,671 acres of new atchkats was benefited in an estimated additional production of 836 tons of food grains.

(*c*) *Restoration of Major and Minor Tanks.*—A programme for restoring 500 major and minor tanks all over the State was taken up, of which the restoration of 191 minor tanks was completed during the year, benefiting an area of 9,715 acres of old atchkat. The estimated additional production derived as a result of these works was 1,619 tons.

(*d*) *Desilting of Tanks.*—The programme of deepening tanks and strengthening their bunds was undertaken as in the previous years. Two hundred and fifty works were taken up, out of which 202 were completed during the year. These works were meant for increasing the storage capacity of the tanks and no additional production is derived from them.

(*e*) *Lift Irrigation in River Valleys.*—This scheme is meant for extending irrigation facilities to the

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holders of dry lands on river banks by supplying water through high powered lift irrigation pumps installed at Government cost. There were three lift irrigation works in progress during the year. The area benefited by the 3 works which were in progress during the year was 140 acres of old atchkat, the estimated additional production being 23 tons.

(*f*) *Construction and Improvement of River Tank and Feeder Channels.*—A large number of improvement works of channels had to be undertaken in order to assure water supply to the lands coming under them particularly at the tail ends of the channels. One thousand and eight works of this nature were taken up during the year, out of which 321 works were completed benefiting an area of 39,837 acres of old and new atchkat. The estimated additional production derived during the year as a result of undertaking these works was 7,102 tons.

(*g*) *Land Improvement Schemes.*—Under this scheme, land reclamation works by means of bulldozers and land improvement works such as construction of pickups etc., by the Public Works Department were undertaken during the year. An extent of 4,000 acres of new atchkat was benefited during the year under this scheme resulting in an estimated additional production of 2,000 tons of foodgrains.

II. Supply Schemes.

The Supply and Service Schemes consist of the following :—

(*a*) Distribution of seeds and manures.
(*b*) Preparation of urban compost.
(*c*) Supply of agricultural implements.
(*d*) Tractor and bulldozer services.
(*e*) Supply of diesel oil and electrical pumpsets and Persian Wheels under h.p. system.
(*f*) Supply of new as well as used tractors of the Department under h.p. system.
(*g*) Extension of power supply to irrigation pumpsets.
and (*h*) Issue of manure loans to the agriculturists.

III. Service and Miscellaneous Schemes.

These consist of the following .—

(*a*) Protection of food crops against pests and diseases.
(*b*) Double Cropping Programme.

(c) Grant of lands for cultivation.
(d) Bringing fallow lands under cultivation.
(e) Co-operative Farming.
(f) Grant of Takavi and Land Improvement loans to agriculturists.
(g) Cultivation of Subsidiary Food Crops.
(h) Activities of the various departments and private organisations assisting the G.M.F. Campaign.
(i) Intensive Paddy Cultivation under Japanese Method.
(j) Crop Competitions.
(k) Bangalore City Utilisation Scheme.
(l) Mysore City Utilisation Scheme.
and (m) Agricultural Statistics and Meteorology.

438. During the year, the total extent benefited by operation of all the Grow More Food Schemes was 1,90,141 acres. The additional production of food grains realised on the basis of the yard sticks adopted by the department has worked out to 1,54,014 tons.

439. These figures of additional production relate only to several aids extended by Government to the cultivators under the Grow More Food Campaign. But the additional production derived by the agriculturists not utilising the Government aids from agricultural operations such as sinking irrigation wells, etc., with their own resources, installing pumpsets at their own costs, ploughing lands by private tractors, applying fertilisers obtained from sources other than Government, etc., have not been assessed. The additional production derived from such private enterprise was also considerable.

440. The target of additional production fixed under the Five Year Plan ending 1955-56 is only 97·5 thousand tons, and this figure has already been exceeded by a considerable quantity at the end of the year itself. This was mostly due to the seasonal conditions during the year having been favourable and the intensive efforts made under the Japanese Method of Cultivation and in the National Extension Service Blocks. The increased interest in food production shown of late by the agricultural classes did also contribute to this achievement.

(iii) Civil Supplies.

441. The Department of Civil Supplies continued to administer the following Control Orders during the year :—

1. The Cotton Textiles (Control) Order, 1948.

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2. The Cotton Textiles (Control of Movement) Order, 1948.

3. The Cotton Textiles Export (Control) Order, 1948.

4. The Mysore Cotton Cloth Dealers Licensing Order, 1948.

and 5. The Mysore Cotton and Yarn (Control of Distribution) Order, 1948.

442. In view of the very satisfactory supply position of cloth and yarn in the country and general slump in the trade, the policy of gradual decontrol adopted by the Government of India during the previous years was continued during the current official year also. At the beginning of the current year only partial control over price and distribution of long-cloth, shirtings, and bedsheets was exercised and the Government of India announced on 11th July 1953 the removal of all controls over price and distribution of cloth and yarn and in pursuance of the above decision all controls over price and distribution of cloth and yarn in the State were also withdrawn. Consequent on this decision, the collection of ½ (half) per cent centage by the State Government on all cloth and yarn imported to the State was also removed during February 1954.

443. The licensing of all classes of dealers in cloth and yarn was continued during the year and during February 1954 Government extended the Mysore Cloth and Yarn Dealers Licensing Order to Bellary District, and the license fee of wholesale cloth and yarn licenses which was Rs. 100 was reduced to Rs. 50 and that of a retail cloth and yarn dealers' licenses from Rs. 15 to Rs. 10. Consequent on the removal of price and distribution controls, licenses to all classes of dealers in cloth and yarn in the State were liberally issued.

444. Although the Cotton Textiles (Control of Movement) Order, 1948, was continued in the State during the year, transport permits were freely issued in favour of dealers for the movement of cloth and yarn outside the State.

Cement.

445. As against the allotment of 74,000 tons of cement made during the year 1952-53, the Government of India increased the allotment to 88,000 tons during the year. As the stock position of cement with dealers in the State

continued to be satisfactory during the year the licensed cement dealers in Bangalore City and Civil Station Area including Bangalore South and North Taluks were permitted to continue to sell cement without permits to the extent of 100 bags of cement per bonafide consumer, per month, and the dealers in the remaining parts of the State to sell cement up to 50 bags per consumer, per month.

446. There were 177 licensed dealers in the State at the commencement of the year, and 21 licenses were issued afresh bringing the total number to 198. Of these, 2 licenses were cancelled leaving 196 licenses pending at the close of the year.

447. The distribution of cement in the State has been decentralised. The Deputy Commissioners, the Revenue Sub-Division Officers and the Amildars in the State have been empowered to issue permits for cement to the bonafide consumers up to 100 bags, 20 bags and 10 bags respectively. The Presidents of the Taluk Multipurpose Co-operative Societies have also been authorised to issue permits for cement to consumers up to 5 bags. All applications for cement exceeding 100 bags and also all applications for cement pertaining to Bangalore North and South Taluks are being dealt with as usual by the Office of the Controller of Civil Supplies.

448. The Cotton Control Order 1950, continued to be in force and the system of A and C categories of licensing continued as in the previons year. The fee remained at Rs. 25 per license. After the transfer of Bellary District to Mysore, applications for the grant of licenses for dealing in cotton increased substantially, the total number of applications from 1st April 1953 to the end of March 1954 being 92, and those from Bellary were 19. Out of these, 89 have been granted licenses. Cotton.

449. The Mysore Drugs Control Act, 1950, remained in force and steps were taken to extend the provisions of the Act to the Bellary District also. Drugs.

450. The Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Act, 1948 remained in force during the year.

451. The Supply and Prices of Goods Act, 1950 was repealed by the Government of India on 12th February 1954 in view of the improved condition of availability of

the articles controlled. The Government of India, however, have retained necessary powers to exercise control under the Industries (Development Regulation) Act.

452. The gross receipts of the Department during the year amounted to Rs. 3,28,641 (Rs. 5,98,000) and the entire administrative expenditure was Rs. 49,896 (Rs. 1,14,000).

453. The fall in the revenue receipts during the year was due to the following reasons ; —

1. Partial decontrol on certain varieties of mill goods with effect from 1st October 1952 and partial discontinuance of levy of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent centage on those varieties from 27th April 1953.

2. Total discontinuance of levy of centage on all varieties of mill goods with effect from 21st July 1953.

3. Total discontinuance of levy of centage on yarn with effect from 21st August 1953, and

4. The reduction of wholesale and retail cloth and yarn licensing fees from Rs. 100 to Rs. 50 and from Rs. 15 to Rs. 10 respectively with effect from 13th February 1954. The expenditure also was reduced due to reduction of staff and other charges.

454. With a view to economise the expenditure of the department on account of Establishment charges, etc., further retrenchment of staff was effected and the work of the department was carried on with the minimum staff.

CHAPTER VI—AGRICULTURE, CO-OPERATION AND FORESTS.

(i) Weather and Crops.

455. The districtwar distribution of rainfall according to season was as follows:—

Districts	South-west Monsoon		North-east Monsoon		Total	
	April 1953 to Sept. 1953	Average	Oct. 1953 to March 1954	Average	April 1953 to March 1954	Average
	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches
Bangalore ...	21·3	21·9	13·4	9·1	34·7	31·0
Kolar ...	22·9	19·3	16·9	9·0	39·8	28·3
Tumkur ...	18·9	18·3	15·6	7·8	34·5	26·1
Mysore ...	24·7	19·4	12·5	9·7	37·2	29·1
Mandya ...	21·8	18·5	15·2	9·8	37·0	28·3
Hassan ...	36·2	28·7	13·7	10·0	49·9	38·7
Shimoga ...	64·8	49·4	10·4	7·6	75·2	57·0
Chikmagalur ...	86·8	63·2	15·6	10·3	102·4	73·5
Chitaldrug ...	13·3	15·4	12·9	6·6	26·2	22·0
Bellary ...	18·4	...	8 0	...	26·4	...
State Total ...	32·9	27·1	13·4	8·8	46·3	35·9

456. The highest total rainfall for the year (1st April 1953 to 31st March 1954) was 322·01 inches at Agumbe in Shimoga district. The lowest total rainfall for the year was 11·12 inches gauged at Yerahalli, Hiriyur Taluk, Chitaldrug District.

457. The heaviest fall in 24 hours for the year was again at Agumbe in Shimoga District where a rainfall of 14·00 inches was recorded on 30th June 1953.

(ii) Department of Agriculture.

458. After 20 years of absence, Dr. L. C. Coleman visited the State during the year. He toured the entire State including Bellary and made a rapid study of the

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agricultural progress made by the State during the past 20 years, and expressed his appreciation of the work done by the Department. One of the important events of the year was the merger of seven taluks of Bellary. Another notable event during the year was the application of liquid ammonia, which was introduced by Sri R. Nagan Gowda, Minister for Agriculture and which is attracting the attention of the people and the press. Another important event of the year was the launching of a campaign for scientific paddy growing broadly designated "JAPANESE METHOD OF PADDY CULTIVATION". Record yields exceeding 50 pallas per acre have been obtained.

459. Crop competitions were organised on a large scale. With several new developments, the Department is steadily pursuing its policy within the limitations of finance and personnel of "Service to the Mysore farmer with Science".

Agricultural Prices.

460. The agricultural prices generally showed a downward tendency particularly after harvest and decontrol of rice. Ragi remained decontrolled throughout the year and no procurement was made. In the case of paddy, the procurement was "Voluntary".

461. Pulses ranged from Rs. 50 to Rs. 35 per palla. Only Bengal-gram touched Rs. 65, the lowest price being Rs. 50. Oil seeds market did not show wide fluctuations. Gingelly ruled at Rs. 60—70 a palla. Castor seed varied between Rs. 30 and Rs. 45 per 165 lbs. At Bangalore, cotton seed was sold between Rs. 2 to Rs. 2-8-0 per maund of 24 lbs. Sugar prices were fixed by the Central Government and varied between Rs. 9-12-0 to Rs. 10-8-0 per maund of 24 lbs. Areca prices at Thirthahalli, wellknown for its fine betel nuts ranged between Rs. 32 to Rs. 45 per maund of 24 lbs.

Agricultural Education.

462. Four agricultural institutions worked during the year—Agricultural College, Agricultural School both at Hebbal, the former affiliated to the Mysore University and the latter a three year post secondary course leading to the diploma of Licentiate in Agriculture, two Kannada Agricultural Schools—training farmers' sons,

463. *Agricultural College, Hebbal.*—This was started in 1946. Six batches of students have already graduated from the College and many of them have been employed

as Agricultural Inspectors, Plant Protection Assistants, Research Assistants in the Agricultural Laboratories and as Village Level Workers under the National Extension Service and in the Community Project at Shiralkoppa. The strength of the College was 107 as against 65 in the previous year. The College Herbarium started in 1951 contains nearly 3,000 botanical and mycological specimens. It is being improved by exchanges and collections.

464. *Mysore Agricultural School, Hebbal.*—In the final year, 20 students secured a pass, three merit scholarships and 21 ordinary scholarships were granted.

465. In the Kannada Agricultural Schools at Ramakrishnapura and Somanahalli, no regular course leading to a certificate were given but sons of farmers are being trained in practical agriculture and educational excursions are arranged.

466. The S. K. V. D. Patashala was closed and the building was given to the Department of Education for running a Basic Rural High School.

467. As in the previous year paddy breeding was mainly confined to the Paddy Breeding Station at Nagenahally near Mysore. This work was supplemented to some extent at Hebbal and other farms. Eight major and one minor yield trials of standard, recently evolved and introduced varieties were conducted during the year. Plant Breeding Paddy.

468. One hundred and sixty seven cultures were in trials, 53 being early types and 114 being late. The standard varieties for comparison were Ragi No. 1 (K. 1 early) and Ragi No. 22 (H. 22 late). Ragi.

469. R. 1033 among the early types and R. 0051 and R. 0190 among late ones have given high yields.

470. *Groundnut.*—Groundnut is the most important oil seed crop of the State with an acreage of 2½ lakh acres or more than one-third the oil seed acreage. But with the merger of Bellary another 2·3 lakh acres have been added *i.e.*, the groundnut acreage is very nearly doubled. Twenty-nine new varieties were introduced from various parts of the world. Considerable quantities of pure seed of recommended varieties have been collected for distribution. Oil Seeds.

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471. *Castor.*—Next in improtance to groundnut, castor is grown over roughly 90,000 acres in Mysore. Bellary merger has contributed only about 7,000 acres to the castor acreage.

472. *Cocoanut.*—Merger of Bellary District has not added much to the coconut acreage of Mysore—of nearly $1\frac{3}{4}$ lakh acres. There is no breeding programme for this crop but on the basis of performance, quality, etc., several trees have been selected in various places as mother palms and a scheme for production and distribution of quality seedlings at a very cheap rate of 8 as. per seedling has been in operation during the last three years. This scheme is partly financed by the Indian Central Cocoanut Committee. At the beginning there was only one Nursery at Arsikere, the important Marketing Centre for cocoanut. The nursery was then shifted to Hebbal. Subsequently another was started at Babbur to cater to the needs of the Vanivilas Sagar area where good plantations are raised. But as the demand for departmental seedlings has exceeded the expected supply, another nursery was opened at Visvesvaraya Canal Farm, Mandya during the year. With another 300 acres selected during the year, the total number of mother palms from which quality nuts can be obtained has risen to 1,175.

473. *Cotton.*—With an addition of 2,44,000 acres of cotton to the Mysore's total of 83,000 acres consequent to the merger of Bellary District, Mysore State has become one of the most important cotton producing States in the Indian Union. Two strains which occupy considerable acreages are Sel. No. 69 (medium staple) and M. A. V. long staple.

474. Upland, Egyptian, Cambodia, Western and Asiatic varieties of cotton were also grown during the year.

475. *Sugarcane.*—Although the acreage of sugarcane in Mysore is not very high—about 50,000 acres, Mysore State is one of the principal sugar and jaggery producing regions in India. The Sugar Factory at Mandya is one of the biggest units in the Union. On the merger of seven taluks of Bellary with Mysore there has not only been an accretion of about 8,000 acres of sugarcane but also of the Hospet Sugar Factory. There is a proposal to start a third

Sugar Factory at Shimoga in the very near future. With three Sugar Factories, the State is bound to become one of the most important sugar producing regions in India.

476. The success of the Mandya Sugar Factory is mainly due to the great efforts made by the department since the past three decades in evolving suitable varieties of sugarcane and in the evolution of suitable manurial and cultural schedules. Mysore has been a pioneer with Coimbatore Imperial (now Indian) Sugarcane Station in taking up breeding of sugarcane. While the Imperial Station had to cater to the needs of all India, Mysore concentrated on breeding thick canes for the sub tropical regions represented by the State. In this breeding work, generous assistance has been received from the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and by the Indian Central Sugarcane Committee.

477. With the termination of the thick cane Breeding Scheme sponsored by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, the Indian Central Sugarcane Committee sanctioned another Scheme in 1946, which has been renewed on a modified form in 1952. This modified scheme terminated on 31st March 1954, but it is proposed to continue it as a departmental scheme. A manurial experiment to study the effect of different doses of phosphate applied broadcast and at various depths on the yield of sugar content of sugarcane was laid.

478. *Areca.*—Under a Scheme jointly financed by the Indian Central Arecanut Committee and the State Government, an Areca Research Station was started last year. The Scheme was given effect to in December 1952. The Research Station sanctioned for a ten year period at a cost of Rs. 3·82 lakhs is located at Yedihalli in Thirthahalli Taluk, about 40 miles from Shimoga. The object of the scheme is to improve the yield and quality of arecanuts in Mysore by starting a nursery from selected palms evolving suitable manurial, cultural and irrigational schedules, organising effective plant protection, etc.

479. The Scheme for improvement of tuber crops—sweet potato in particular is operated with funds partly provided by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

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Crop Improvement.

480. Various measures were undertaken for crop improvement through adequate and efficient fertilization, compost production, distribution of improved varieties, intensive campaigns etc.

481. Under a scheme for the conduct of trials with different types of fertilisers by U.S.A. under the Technical co-operation agreement, a 15 acre farm at Veerapura near Bhadravathi was taken up. The area is both suitable for the experiment and to be a representative of *Malnad* soils. Summer cropping is also possible as irrigation facilities are available. It has now become possible to conduct sound manurial trials and evolve a suitable manurial schedule for paddy in *Malnad*, which is the granary of the State so far as rice is concerned.

Compost Scheme.

482. The Rural Compost Scheme which was part of the Post-war Development Plans of the State was terminated in 1952—the Government of India having intimated that they would not finance it. The Urban Compost Scheme which had been also terminated in 1949 was again revived early in 1953 with financial assistance from the Centre. The number of urban compost centres was 105.

483. With a view to ensure a more efficient and at the same time more sanitary utilisation of sewage-particularly the effluent, the Government of India, on the recommendation of Dr. Talati, Sewage and Compost Devolopment Officer, a loan of Rs. 6 lakhs to the Bangalore City Improvement Trust Board and Rs. 8 lakhs to the Mysore City Municipality for construction of sewage disposal works and to extend the area under irrigation from the effluents was sanctioned. The construction of sewage clarification and disposal works was taken up in both the Cities. The sewage utilisation scheme at Bangalore proposed to treat a daily flow of 3 million gallons of sewage flowing in one of the three main out-falls from the City—the Vrishabhavathi Valley running from Bangalore to Kengeri. When the programme is completed it will provide, besides a large quantity of sludge, enough effluent to irrigate more than 500 acres of land in the Vrishabhavathi valley.

484. At Mysore which was a pioneer in starting a sewage farm and in starting compost work in the State, there is already a unit for proper disposal of sewage. With

the help of the Government of India loan, the existing septic tank is being extended to enable clarification of all the quantity of water drained into the outfall. The work is expected to be completed shortly and when this is done the effluent will irrigate about 350 acres.

485. In addition to these two major works, attempts were also made to induce 21 Town Municipalities in different parts of the State to take up sewage utilisation schemes.

Cotton Expansion Scheme.

486. The Cotton Expansion Scheme which is in operation since 1950-51 was further extended by one year by the Government of India, who are sponsoring and financing the scheme as part of an All India Programme to step up production of long and medium stapled cottons with a view to reach as much self sufficiency as possible in these types of cotton. The merger of Bellary brought in over two lakh acres of cotton and Mysore State is now one of the most important cotton regions in the Indian Union. The production of cotton also has increased. remarkably and it is estimated that it may well reach 77,686 bales in 1953-54 against 18,200 bales in the year.

Crop Competitions.

487. Crop Competitions are one of the most potent methods for stepping up crop yields. A scheme for holding such competitions for paddy and ragi was sanctioned in April 1953. Under this scheme, a State Prize of Rs. 1,000, District Prize of Rs. 200 and Taluk Prizes of Rs. 50 were instituted.

Coconut Nursery Scheme.

488. This Scheme for raising quality seedlings from good parent palms for distribution to growers at very cheap rates was launched in May 1951 with financial help from the Indian Central Coconut Committee. The Nursery which was started in Arsikere was transferred to Hebbal last year. In addition to this main nursery there are two Sub-nurseries at Babbur and Visvesvaraya Canal Farms.

Biological Control Scheme.

489. The Agricultural Department of Mysore has been a pioneer in India in adopting on a large scale biological methods for control of plant pests, particularly the sugarcane borer by mass releases of the parasite *Trichgramma minutum*. Nearly twenty years ago the first Parasite Laboratory in India for rearing of parasites was established by the Department at Mandya.

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Coffee Borer Control.

490. The Scheme which is in operation from a long time was sanctioned for a further period of one year up to 31st March 1954. The coffee growing area in the Chickmagalur District was divided into 13 Centres.

Agricultural Farms.

491. With the merger of Bellary District, the number of farms increased by three. Another addition was the Veerapura Farm near Bhadravathi under the T.C.A. Fertiliser Scheme.

Central Farm, Hebbal.

492. This is the oldest farm completing 50 years in 1954. The farm was started as an adjunct to the Agricultural Laboratories at Bangalore. It provides facilities for practical work to the Agricultural College and Agricultural School students.

Visvesvaraya Canal Farm.

493. This is the largest of all farms, with a total extent of 660 acres of which 483 acres are available for cultivation. This farm started in 1931, is situated in the heart of the Visvesvaraya Canal System. It was primarily started as a large scale demonstration farm for the whole command area under the Visvesvaraya Canal System. This Station is gradually becoming the main research station for the red soils of the entire State.

494. The Pilot Training Project for training Village Level Workers was operated on this Farm.

Government Experimental Farm, Babbur.

495. This Farm is situated under the Vanivilas Sagar Command area and comprises both of red and black cotton soils typical of Chitaldrug District. The earlier cotton work was conducted on this farm and Sel. No. 69, a medium, staple fine popular cotton occupying nearly 90 per cent of the short staple cotton area was evolved on this farm. All the Asiatic Cotton work as well as work on *jowar*, minor millets and oilseeds are conducted on this farm. A Cocoanut Nursery has also been established to serve the needs of this area.

Mysore Agricultural and Experimental Union.

496. The Mysore Agricultural and Experimental Union which is the liaison body between the Department and the progressive farmer gathered great strength during the year. There were 350 life members, 3,000 ordinary members paying Rs. 3 per annum and 3,325 four anna members. The Union has been publishing continuously for the past thirty years a monthly agricultural journal in Kannada and a quarterly journal in English. In

addition, it has undertaken a programme for publishing popular booklets on agricultural themes.

Pilot Training-*Cum* Development Scheme.

497. This project was established in March 1952. The project consists of two groups of activities (i) Training of village level and extension workers for the Community Project, National Extension blocks etc., at Mandya and (ii) an extension project for intensive work in 100 villages in Malavalli. Nineteen villages are attached to this centre in order that the trainees may have a first hand experience of villages, their needs and problems and also in order that they may practice extension methods and evaluate them themselves. The trainees at the Centre are helped to acquire technical knowledge relating to rural uplift and technical skills for efficient improvement work and to develop rural leadership. The third and fourth batches (77 trainees) were trained during the year; thirty trainees who were granted certificates in the previous year were appointed as *Gram Sevakas* in the Community Project.

Extension Project Centre, Malavalli.

498. This Centre was started on 5th August 1952. The jurisdiction of this Centre extends to 100 villages covering an area of 178 sq. miles with a population of nearly a lakh. The villages are divided into 15 groups, each group of five to eight villages being under a village level worker. The groups are built up into four zones, each zone under an Assistant Extension Officer.

499. The broad objectives of the Centre are (1) elimination of poverty by increasing the earning capacity of rural people by better methods of agriculture and animal husbandry, (2) elimination of illiteracy by new schools, adult education classes, regular attendance in existing schools etc., (3) elimination of ill-health and disease by village cleaning, construction of latrines, improved drainage, rat control etc., and (4) promotion of better citizenship by organisation of young farmers' clubs, growers' association, co-operative society, organisation of community labour and harnessing initiative and rural leadership.

(iii) Sericulture.

Market Conditions of Silk Industry.

500. The prices of reeling cocoons were a little below or equal to the economic price determined by the Indian Tariff Commission in the former half of the year.

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The price of reeling cocoons fluctuated between Rs. 1-12-0 to Rs 2-2-0 per pound in the last quarter of the year. This was due to the paucity of cocoons crops in the cold months consequent of the failure of North East Monsoons. It was partly due to the policy of restriction of imports adopted by the Union Government. The rise in prices was also partly due to the World Market conditions.

Area under Mulberry.

501. At the commencement of the year, the area under mulberry was 1,05,000 acres. Owing to heavy floods in Arkavathi river, the gardens situated on the banks comprising about 1,000 acres were washed away. Nineteen acres were irrigated gardens out of 1,04,000 acres and the remaining acres were rainfed.

Seed campaign and seed supply.

502. In the seed campaign areas of Kunigal, Bidadi and Doddaballapur, there were 2,880 acres under mulberry as against 2,785 acres during the previous year. There were on the rolls 4,875 registered seed rearers as against 3,940 during the previous year. The total number of disease-free layings of Mysore race prepared and distributed among the seed rearers during the year was 26·6 lakhs as against 24 lakhs in the previous year. Crops were harvested successfully with a maximum yield of 38,000 cocoons per 100 disease- free layings, the average yield being 22,500 cocoons as against the maximum yield of 25,000 in the previous year. A quantity of 33 crores of cocoons was utilised for seeds by Government grainages; aided grainages and preparers of unexamined seed in Mysore and Madras States. The seed campaign area continued to be free from silk worm diseases.

Production of Foreign Race Seed cocoons.

503. A quantity of 4·4 (4·27) lakhs of disease-free layings of foreign races were prepared and distributed among the registered seed rearers. There were on the rolls 607 registered seed rearers during the year.

504. The aggregate output of foreign seed cocoons for the year was 5.97 (5.57) crores. The average yield per 100 layings was 15,000(13,500) seed cocoons.

Hill Stations.

505. The two Hill Stations on the Biligirirangan Hills and K. R. Hills prepared 66,652 disease free layings of the Hill ameliorated foreign races of seed cocoons. These were distributed among the Government Farms on the plains for being reared and multiplied. A maximum yield of 35,000 seed cocoons per 100 disease free layings was obtained.

Seed Supply.

506. Twenty-two Government grainages continued to work during the year and prepared and distributed 57·42 lakhs of disease free layings during the year. There were 38 aided grainages on the roll and of these, only 106 aided grainages were active throughout the year. The Government and aided grainages have prepared and distributed 2.61 crores of disease free layings.

Sericultural Education.

507. Practical instruction in mulberry cultivation, silk worm rearing and grainage technique continued to be given in the Central Farm at Chennapatna. Two graduates and 13 non-graduates (stipendiaries) who were selected by the Public Service Commission for staffing purposes were undergoing training from 15th February 1954.

Propaganda.

508. There were 57 propaganda outposts during the year. The propaganda staff continued to render assistance to the sericulturists to ensure successful harvest of crops by guiding them and inspecting the work of aided grainages. They catered to the needs of the sericulturists by timely supply of mulberry cuttings and silk worm disease free layings.

509. The Government Silk Filature, Kanakapura, Mysore Silk Filatures, Ltd., T. Narasipur, Mysore Spun Silk Mills, Ltd., Channapatna and Kisan Silk Industries, Ltd., Melur continued to work during the year.

Sericultural Research.

510. The Sericultural Research Section organised in 1949 as a separate unit of the Department of Sericulture continued to work during the year. The Central Silk Board, Government of India, had given a grant of Rs. 46,000 in February 1953 for starting Sericultural and Moricultural Sections of the Mysore Sericultural Research Institute. The Board made a further grant of Rs. 1,54,000 during February 1954, thus completing the grant of Rs. 2 lakhs as against an estimated expenditure of Rs. 4 lakhs for starting the Sericultural and Botanical Sections of the Mysore Sericultural Research Institute. Government constituted an Academic Council for reviewing the estimates prepared for the formation of the Mysore Sericultural Research Institute.

Sericultural Co-operation.

511. There were five Sericultural Co-operative Societies at Sidlaghatta, Mellur. Mugur, Ummathur and Ganal. During the year, 7·60 lakhs of disease free layings were prepared and distributed.

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Mysore Silk Advisory Committee.

512. Two meetings were held during the year and several important subjects for the improvement of the silk industry in the State were discussed at these sessions and were implemented.

Bonus to Aided Graineurs.

513. A sum of Rs. 31,000 was disbursed during the year to the aided graineurs of the State.

514. The two Government Grainages at Magadi and Suggenahalli were continued to be maintained during the year.

515. The proposal for starting a Seed Cocoon Farm at Guduvanahalli, Devanahalli Taluk, at a cost of Rs. 1·5 lakhs was under consideration.

Finance.

516. The total expenditure of the Department for the year amounted to Rs. 6·58 lakhs. Remittance to treasury during the year amounted to Rs. 2·02 lakhs.

Silk Conditioning and Testing House

517. One hundred and ninety eight silk samples were received for testing according to International Standards as against 167 in the previous year. Two hundred and ninety (220) samples of cocoon produced in the Research Section of the Department were tested for their silk content and reeling property, etc.

National Extension Service Scheme.

518. National Extension Service Scheme was inaugurated at Sidlaghatta on 2nd October 1953. The work was concentrated in 25 villages at the outset, and 9·25 lakhs of disease free layings were supplied to 1,600 sericulturists by the Range-Officers as a result of intensive propaganda.

519. The Department participated in the following exhibitions during the year:

1. Dasara Exhibition at Mysore.
2. Congress Exhibition at Bangalore.
3. All India Malnad Conference Exhibition at Shimoga.

520. Demonstrations in the latest method of silk worm-rearing and silk reeling were displayed to the public who evinced great interest in appreciating these aspects of the Department.

Silk Industry in Bellary District.

521. Consequent on the merger of seven taluks of Bellary District, the Government Silk Farms at Harapanahalli and Government Eri Silk Farm at Kudligi were taken over by this Department on 1st October 1953. Sericulture and Ericulture are being practised in these taluks on experimental basis.

522. A sum of Rs. 20,000 was sanctioned by the Central Silk Board for the free distribution of chandrikas, etc.

Supply of Chandrikas for distribution of silk worm rearers in Mysore Seed areas.

523. The Central Silk Board have sanctioned a sum of Rs. one lakh for the supply of Refrigerators to aided Graineurs for production of cross breed seed and have placed the amount at the credit of Government.

State Trading in Foreign Silk.

524. With a view to assist the weaving industry in the State, particularly handloom weaving industry, the policy of import of foreign silk by the State was continued during the year. A quantity of 5,682·72 lbs. of silk valued at Rs. 2,27,620 which was in stock at the beginning of the year was sold on tender system. Seventy-one bales of silk were purchased by the Government of India stock. Out of this stock, 66 bales were released to the Mysore Provincial Silk Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society, Ltd., Bangalore for distribution to silk handloom weavers of the State.

(iv) Department of Animal Husbandry Services.

525. Considering that livestock forms an integral factor in the agrarian economy of the country and that the improvement of livestock is of primary importance in an agricultural country like Mysore, the organisation and planning under breeding, feeding, management and disease control were continued during the year.

526. With a view to providing the necessary incentives to the cattle breeders of the State and to induce the latter to rear better stocks, the organisers of cattle fairs, *viz.*, Muzrai authorities, District Boards and Municipalities, with the assistance and co-operation of the Department distributed 1,563 (1,108) prizes to the best exhibits at the cattle fairs.

527. There was adequate supply of water and fodder to the cattle, which was a great relief to the livestock of the State. The cattle had to face severe draught conditions for seven consecutive years.

Veterinary Institutions.

528. At the close of the year, there were 225 Veterinary Institutions in the State, one Veterinary Institution for every 27,325 heads of cattle.

Contagious Diseases.

Rinderpest.

529. The year was free from Rinderpest infection. Twenty thousand nine hundred and twenty-five animals were protected against Rinderpest, of which nearly 19,000 belonging to the Key Villages were duly indentified by branding.

Black Quarter.

530. There were 26 (16) outbreaks pending attention at the commencement of the year. One thousand two hundred and sixteen (1,014) outbreaks were registered and 1,220 (1,027) were attended to during the year protecting 1,97,226 (1,63,022) animals against the disease by vaccination.

Hæmorrhagic Septicaemia.

531. Out of 490 (506) cases, 490 (504) were dealt with protecting 1,03,074 (91,216) animals against the disease by vaccination.

Anthrax.

532. Six hundred and sixty-five (572) cases were attended, protecting 53,696 (61,591) cattle and sheep against the disease by vaccination measures.

Other Contagious Diseases.

533. The majority of these outbreaks were those of Foot and Mouth disease which assumed somewhat serious turn during the year.

Ranikhet Diseases.

534. The incidence of ranikhet disease continued to be at its lowest. Two thousand nine hundred and sixty one (558) birds were vaccinated against fowl pox and 1,12,836 (73,896) birds were protected against ranikhet disease during the year.

Sheep Breeder's Associations.

535. Eight Sheep Breeder Associations continued to work in the State. There were altogther 3,294 (3,065) members in all these Associations with a strength of 1,18,159 (1,29,244) sheep at the beginning of the year. During the year, 123 (33) members were enrolled and 369 (101) members discontinued their membership leaving 3,048 (3,294) members with a strength of 1,21,749 (1,12,159) at the close of the year.

536. Sixty-four thousand and eighty-three (69,757) sheep were clipped during the year and 13,418 (24,041) lbs. of wool were collected.

Composite Livestock Farm.

537. The activities of the erstwhile grass and Stud Farm at Hessarghatta along with several new ventures were merged to constitute the Composite Livestock Farm and Research Station with effect from 1st April 1951. The

object of the Composite Livestock Farm was to concentrate all the livestock breeding activities on this extensive farm and thus make it both educative to the farmers of the State as well as a training centre in Animal Husbandry activties, besides enabling the Department to undertake researches in various livestock problems in order to improve the usefulness and productiveness of live-stock.

Cattle Breeding Station, Ajjampur.

538. *Health of Livestock.*—The continued draught condition that prevailed in the State during the earlier two years had lowered the stamina to such an extent as to render them wholly unable to withstand the wind, chill and wet weather occasioned by the heavy down-pour during October. Added to this three consecutive waves of Foot and Mouth disease swept through the entire herd of already divitalised animals spelling much disaster and panic among them. In fact the year was by far the worst in the history of the farm.

Strength of Livestock.

539. The year commenced with a total strength of 1,350 (1,239) heads of cattle at both Ajjampur and Basur Farms and at the close of the year the strength was 1,133 (1,350). The total births were 68 (221) out of which 39 (118) were males and 29 (103) females. The average birth weight of the male and female calves was 37 (37-4) and 36-6 (34·8) lbs. respectively.

540. *Dairy.*—Milking some of the cows daily, as in previous years was continued. The total quantity of milk produced was 39,928 (53,619) lbs. of which 36,103 (50,641) lbs. were sold to the public and 3,825 (2,978) lbs. were fed to the debilitated and destitute calves.

Amrithmahal Section.

541. The strength of the herds in the four economic farms was 1,755 (1,875) and the deaths during the year was 151 (200).

Fisheries Section.

542. Fishery conservation measures as usual were enforced during the year in three Fishery divisions comprising Mysore, Mandya, Shimoga and Kolar Districts. Fishing was permitted only under license on lease of fishery rights. Two thousand nine hundred and seventy-three (3,337) fishing licenses were issued.

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(v) Government Grass, Stud, Poultry and Dairy Farm, Hessarghatta, Bangalore.,

Hessarghatta.

543. The seasonal conditions were on the whole quite satisfactory during the year.

544. The following were the quantities of green grasses and lucerne supplied during the year with their values :—

		Tons	*Value in Rupees.*
1. Guinea Grass	...	70 (107)	2,086 (3,210)
2. Rhodes Grass	...	570 (420)	17,252 (12,600)
3. Lucerne Grass	...	54 (32)	2,714 (1,600)
4. Giant Napier	...	26 (24)	788 (780)
Total	...	720 (585)	40,840 (18,190)

545. The approximate value of green grass and hay supplied during the year was Rs. 37,548 (Rs. 50,647).

546. Ragi, paddy and fodder, and jola were grown as in an area of 142(143) acres.

547. The total revenue and expenditure of this Section were Rs. 57,550 (Rs. 61,940) and Rs. 1,07,280 (Rs. 95,149) respectively.

548. *Stud Farm.*—Under the stud Farm at Hessarghatta there were (1) Pony Breeding and (2) Remount Breeding units.

Pony Breeding Units.

549. The year opened with 2 (1) stallions, 43 (38) brood mares and 79 (61) young stock.

550. *Brood Mares.*—The year opened with 43 (38) brood mares. Seven fillies were transferred to the stock of mares on foaling. Six mares were transferred to the section from the strength of Remounts.

551. The stud continued to be free from contagious diseases.

Remount Breeding Section.

552. The year opened with 6(7) stallions, 19 (16) brood mares and 33 (35) young stock.

553. *Stallions.*—The year opened with 6(7) stallions. During the year T. B. Stallion " Monocle " was transferred to the stock from the Kunigal Stud Farm. Two stallions were destroyed due to old age. Stallion " Jonathan " that was presented to the Stud during the previous year by Miss Scott of Ootacamund was presented to the Mounted Police.

554. 7*Cows and she buffaloes belonging to private owners in and round about Bangalore.*—During the year 66 (102) cows and 12 (38) she buffaloes were admitted, while 76 (72) cows and 20 (15) she buffaloes were discharged and 9 (8) cows and 4 (1) she buffaloes died as a result of old age and debility. The year closed with 60 (79) cows and 22 (34) she buffaloes. Dry Cattle Farm.

555. As against a total demand of Rs. 15,991 (Rs. 12,276) on account of boarding fees till the end of March 1954, a sum of Rs. 14,814 (Rs. 11,151) was collected. The expenditure of the farm during the year was Rs. 23,842 (Rs. 22,203) of which Rs. 12,978 (Rs. 11,346) is non-recurring. Finance.

556. At the beginning of the year there were 3,523 (1,798) birds of white Leg Horn, Rhodes Island Red, Black Minorca, Light Sussex, Barred Plymouth, Plymouth Rocks and new Heamshire breeds. The new breeds of Ancona, Black Leg Horn, white wyandotte and Canadian Barred Plymouth Rocks imported during the previous year as day old chicks were successfully multiplied and the stock increased. Poultry.

557. On an average 1,026 (800) layers were maintained on the farm throughout the year, which produced 1,15,088 (1,13,875) eggs, made up of 75,620 (86,157) infertiles, 36,300 (24,900) fertiles and the remaining 2,980 (3,600) broken eggs. The broken eggs were utilised for breeding the chicks. Twenty-four thousand eight hundred and forty-one (14,941) fertile eggs were set for incubation and 13,447 (3,310) chicks were produced out of these, The table or infertile eggs were sold to the public. Five thousand one hundred and fifty-six (3,424) birds and 11,223 (9,939) fertile eggs were sold to the public within and outside the State for breeding purposes. Of these 1,337 birds and 2,971 hatching eggs were sold at reduced rates to the *bonafide* agriculturists of the State.

558. The total receipts of the farm for the year was Rs. 40,850 (Rs. 33,458) as against an expenditure of Rs. 78,522 (Rs. 90,505) of which Rs. 28,869 (Rs. 45,065) was towards capital expenditure and the balance of Rs. 49,453 (Rs. 45,440) was the recurring expenditure. Receipts and Expenditure.

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Milk Production.

559. A total quantity of 12,029 ½ (17,576 1/2) lbs of milk was produced during the year which was sold to the tender contractor.

Bull-cum-Dairy Farm.

560. The year opened with a strength of 263 (230) animals in the Government dairy consisting of 160 (138) Sindhies, 91 (76) buffaloes (Murrah) and the rest 17 (16) cross breed animals.

Jersy Sindhi Cross.

561. There were two Jersy sindhi cross calves, one male and one female calf born during the earlier year as a result of inseminating Sindhi cows of the dairy with semen from highly pedigreed Jersy bulls imported from England by air.

562. The total quantity of milk yielded by the cows was 90,421 (76,369) lbs. and by the she buffaloes 42,805 (58,012) lbs. One thousand five hundred and seventeen (1,105) lbs. of colostrum from cows and 347 (806) lbs. of buffaloe colostrum produced was supplied to the poultry farm free of cost for feeding the chicks. The rest of the milk was supplied to the tender contractor.

Sheep Breeding.

563. The sheep farm that was started during the earlier years at Hessarghatta for the rearing of the Bannur (mutton) and the Hassan bread of sheep was continued, the foundation stocks being constituted out of the animals of the disbanded sheep farms in the State during 1931.

Mutton (Bannur) Type Sheep.

564. The year opened with 3 (3) stud rams, 122 (130) ewes and 144 (106) lambs. Fifty-four (99) lambs were dropped during the year and 8 (15) ewes and 45 (22) lambs died. One ram, 21 (5) ewes and 33 (45) lambs were sold by public auction. Two good stud rams were purchased to the farms and 6 ewe lambs were transferred to the stock of ewes on lambing during the year. Six lambs were transferred to the stock from the wooly type sheep as they were more like Mutton type. Five rams were sold for stud purposes to *bonafide* breeders.

Hassan (Wooly) Type Sheep.

565. The year opened with 3 (1) rams, 64 (71) ewes and 81 (57) lambs. Of the stud rams 2 died and two Bikanir stud rams were transferred to the stock from the Kurikuppe Farm. There were 19 (56) births and 48 (23) deaths including the two stud rams. Ten (4) ewes and 10 (12) lambs were sold in public auction as they were not fit for breeding. Three ewe lambs that dropped lambs were

transferred to the stock of ewes and 6 were transferred to the stock of Mutton Type. The year closed with 3 (3) rams, 42 (64) ewes and 50 (81) lambs.

566. The receipts and expenditure of the section were Rs. 1,267 (1,366) and 3,352 (Rs. 2,507) respectively. Receipts and Expenditure.

567. Hallikar cattle has potentialities for being developed into a dual purpose breed. At present this breed is exclusively at the mercy of private agriculturists who keep a few animals and resort to random breeding methods. As the Mysore bullocks fetch to the agriculturists good prices which supplement their meagre income from the land, the tendency is to castrate even good bulls. There is therefore an appalling shortage of stud bulls and promiscuous breeding is resorted to threatening the rapid degeneration of the breed. In order to avert the consequences arising out of such deterioration and to be able to maintain the purity and efficiency of the breed by controlled breeding, so that adequate number of pedigreed bulls of the breed may be made available to private breeders, the cattle breeding station for the breed of cattle was started at Hessarghatta two years back and it shows steady progress. Hallikar Cattle Breeding Station.

568. At the commencement of the year, there were 2 (2) bulls, 55 (14) cows in milk, 9 (21) dry cows, 56 (81) heifers and 63 (21) calves. During the year, there were 53 (47) births and 11 (11) deaths. Two (5) cows with 2 (5) calves were transferred to the stock from the dry cattle farm. The year closed with 66 (55) cows in milk, 27 (9) dry cows, 42 (56) heifers and 88 (63) calves. Stock.

569. A total quantity of 12,029 ½ (17,576½) lbs. of milk was produced and sold to the tender contractor.

570. Due to plentiful availability of green fodder, the cattle of the farm maintained satisfactory condition. They were periodically dosed for parasitic infestation. In addition, all the animals were protected against black quarter and rinderpest as a prophylactic measure. Health of stock.

571. With the transfer of the seven taluks of the Bellary District with effect from 1st October 1953, the Combined Sheep and Cattle Farm, located at Kurikuppi came under the control of the Animal Husbandry department. This farm was started during 1948-49 with the object of demonstrating the practical aspects of animal Combined Sheep and Cattle Farm, Kurikuppi.

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husbandry and supplying pedigreed hallikar bulls and Bellary rams to the surrounding parts. The area consists of 384 acres of which 210 acres is cultivable, 136 acres under buildings (kharab) and 38 acres under rank vegetation.

572. The seasonal conditions were satisfactory during the year. Twenty-four inches of rainfall were recorded during the year as against 12 inches recorded in the previous year.

573. An area of 64 (58) acres was under irrigation and 108 (116) acres under dry cultivation. From the area under irrigation, 695 tons of green fodder were obtained and from the bunds of these plots a further quantity of 248 tons of green grass was obtained.

574. As the quantity of fodder grown on the farm is insufficient, every year, about 300 tons of hay was purchased. Due to absence of electricity in the area, oil engines were used to irrigate the lands. These have led to heavy expenditure accompanied with slow progress.

575. *Hallikar Cattle.*—The year opened with 364 heads of cattle. There were 119 births and 38 deaths. Thirty-six culled animals were sold. Two castrated bulls were sold to private persons for draught purposes and one castrated bull was received from the Veterinary Hospital, Bellary. Seventeen bulls were issued from the farm for breeding purposes, of which five were free to *bona fide* breeders under "Free Bull" scheme, 2 to the Veterinary Hospital, Bellary and ten to the Livestock Research Station, Hosur.

576. *Fisheries.*—Eight fish nurseries were maintained in addition to one big rearing pond. Nearly 10,000 fingerlings of all varieties were released into the Hessaraghatta lake. Nine (25) fishing licenses were issued and the four disilting tanks of Byatha and Kakola were auctioned.

Kunigal Stud Farm.

577. The stock of animals on the Kunigal Stud Farm is considered under three categories, *viz.*, (1) owned by Government, (2) owned by the Bangalore Race Club but maintained on the farm under the "Ewe Blood Scheme" and (3) private owned but maintained on the farm for breeding.

578. 1. *Government Animals.*—The year opened with 5 (4) stallions, 11 (13) mares and 5 (6) young stock. During the year, three foals were born and one mare died. One stallion, two mares and three young stock were sold. One stallion and one mare were destroyed on humanitarian and economic grounds. Two mares that were unfit for breeding were presented to the State's Armed Police.

579. 2. *"Ewe Blood Stock Scheme" animals.*—The year opened with 7 (9) mares and 8 (4) young stock. During the year, there were 3 (6) births. Four young stock were sold in public auction at Bombay and three mares were returned to the Bangalore Race Club as they were barren continuously and therefore unprofitable to maintain at Government cost.

580. 3. *Private owned animals.*—The year opened with 1 (1) stallion, 31 (19) mares and 12 (10) young stock. Two stallions and 11 mares were received excluding 15 (8) young stock born during the year. One stallion and two mares died. Seventeen (1) mares and 16 (6) young stock were returned to their owners leaving 2 (1) stallions, 23 (31) mares and 11 (12) young stock at the close of the year.

(vi) Forests.

581. The area of State Forests at the commencement and close of the year was 4,701·02 and 5,285·65 square miles respectively.

582. The year marked the merger of the seven taluks of Bellary District into Mysore State bringing with it 188·12 sq. miles of State Forests and 396·51 sq. miles of what are known as "Panchayet Forests" which are also notified under the same Section as that of the Reserve Forests and enjoy the same status.

583. Against the areas ordered to be disafforested during the year and in previous years, the following areas were actually released and handed over.—

Bangalore District	...	876·14	Acres
Kolar ,,	...	159·00	,,
Chitaldrug ,,	...	5,538·2	,,
Mysore ,,	...	9,140·1	,,

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Demarcations.

584. All the existing 'D' lines were recleared, fire traced and maintained. The total expenditure under this including the pay of five patrols was Rs. 44,309-8-9.

Natural Regeneration.

585. Natural Regeneration of the important species was quite good in all the Forests as there was adequate rainfall during the year. In the Evergreen zone the natural regeneration of the principal species was good particularly in exploited areas. In the deciduous forests there was appreciable regeneration of mathi, honne, bite, yethiga, jambe in exploited coupes and protected areas. Sandal regeneration was fairly good in all the areas. Regeneration of small and big bamboos was good in all the Bomboo Forests especially in ceded areas.

Artificial Regeneration.

586. Artificial regeneration was resorted to in deciduous and dry zones where natural regeneration is generally poor.

Total area planted during the year.

No.	Particulars	Method of Planting	Area in Acres
1	Teak Planting ...	Stump planting ...	732
2	Planting fuel species		
	(a) Plantings ...		1,275*
	(b) Sowings ...	Trench mounds ...	938*
		Total ...	2,945

* Includes figures undertaken in the first five-year plan.

Nurseries.

587. As usual nurseries were maintained in all the Ranges not only to raise planting materials required for the departmental afforestation works, but also for the supply of plants to other departments, local bodies and general public for plantings on occasions like Vanamahotsava, His Highness's birthday, etc.,

Forest Offences.

588. At the time of merger of seven taluks of Bellary District files of 1,622 cases were handed over to the State. Of these, 303 cases were since transferred to Andhra State. Three hundred and twenty-six cases were detected in Bellary District since 1st October 1953, and with the disposal of 52 cases, there was a balance of 1,593 cases to be disposed of at the end of the year. Of these 1,593 cases, 872 cases were pending in Courts, 709 pending departmental action and 12 still under investigation.

589. Excluding the Bellary District, there were 381 cases pending disposal at the commencement of the year. Two thousand six-hundred and thirty-nine cases were added on during the year, and with the disposal of 2,637 cases, the number of cases pending disposal at the end of the year was 383, of which 240 cases were pending in the Courts.

590. Due to penalties inflicted, a sum of Rs. 86,432-15-0 was recovered as compensation, while the value of property seized and released was Rs. 24,121. In Bhadravathi, Shimoga and Sagar Divisions timber to the value of Rs. 19,624-13-0 calculated at seigniorage rates was confiscated.

Exploitation of Timber.

591. Eight lakhs eighty two thousand eight hundred and fifty three cubic feet of logs, 23,080 teak ballies, 31,226 teak poles, 1,834 other kinds of poles and 4,191 balagi poles were collected. The disposals were by way of periodical auction sales, retail sales at sanctioned rates, supply to sister departments and Government and private industrial concerns. Eleven thousand cubic feet and 25,000 cubic feet of timber were supplied to Vidhana Soudha and Hindustan Aircraft Ltd., respectively. Under the Depressed Class Amelioration Scheme, arrangements were made to supply 2,200 doors and 4,400 windows at specially reduced rates to the Depressed Classes.

Sandalwood.

592. Owing to higher rates secured in the Thirupattoor auction held on 14th December 1953, the selling rates for sandalwood were stepped up a little. Extensive areas were dibbled with healthy sandal seeds free of cost by beat guards. One thousand seven hundred and sixty five acres were dibbled in different divisions.

593. There were 129 cases pending at the beginning of the year. Forty-three cases were added on during the year bringing the total number of cases to be disposed of during the year to 172. Of these, only 45 cases were disposed of during the year leaving a balance of 127 cases at the close of the year.

Lac Section.

594. The seasonal conditions were more favourable than last year. The total production of crude lac during the year was 354 maunds.

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Protection from cattle.

595. Except areas under regeneration and areas under special protection which are notified in the Gazette, the rest of the forest are thrown open for free grazing of cattle of the State, except in Bellary District where grazing is permitted only on prepaid licenses.

596. Due to scarcity of fodder round about Molakalmuru and Challakere Taluks on account of failure of rains, lopping of Kamara trees in Kamara Kaval of Molakalmuru Range was permitted during April and May 1954. The revenne realised during the year by issue of prepaid licenses in Bellary District, by sale of right of collecting grazing fees on foreign cattle at the Frontier Toll Gates and by issue of prepaid licenses on foreign cattle resorting for grazing into the forests of the State was Rs. 18,001.

Forest Research Laboratory.

597. The three different sections in the Laboratory *viz.*, Chemistry, Utilisation and Sylviculture continued to function during the year.

Elephants.

598. The menace of rodents to the newly planted teak stumps in Kalakoppa Plantation in Sagar Division continued during the year also. Considerable damage was caused by a small herd of wild elephants in Plantations towards Lakkavalli and Hebbe side.

599. At the beginning of the year there were 51 elephants including two calves. One calf was born during the year. Elephant Kaveri died on 17th May 1953 and two calves, Bharathi and calf of Prabhavathi were sold. There were at the end of the year 49 elephants including one calf.

600. Khedda operations were staged at Kakankote in the cold season, December 1953. A record catch of 77 elephants was made. Of these, eleven female calves were delivered to the Superintendent, Zoo Gardens for purposes of exchange of wild animals to the Zoo from foreign countries. Twenty-three were sold in open auction and 22 were sold on negotiations.

Shikars.

601. Twenty shikar arrangements were made for His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, Royal Party and distinguished guests during the year.

Kunbi Settlements.

602. The scheme was extended for a period of five years from 11th September 1952. The total population of the settlement was 614. The settlers rendered useful

service to the department in clearing 'D' lines and Plantation lines, weeding of Plantations, raising new plantations and cultural operations.

Sholigars, Kurubars and lambanies.

603. The village improvement system introduced to create amenities to lambanies and sholigars of Chamrajanagar Taluk in Kolipalya and other forest villages was functioning well. The amelioration of the condition of the tribal classes—the sholigars and the kurubars—by inducing them to take up to permanent cultivation instead of shifting cultivation as at present is engaging the attention of both the State and Central Governments. A Centre has been established at Budipadaga where the sholigars have been chiefly established to study their conditions and render them all assistance in the way of free supplies of clothing, etc., Kurubars continued to receive the patronage of the department, throughout the year. They rendered yeoman's service as usual during the kheddas and were in great measure responsible for the success of the operations.

Forest villages.

604. The number of forest villages remained unaltered. With a view to finding out the exact areas under cultivation action was taken to get the areas surveyed and phoded by the Forest Survey Party.

Village Forests.

605. The areas under village forests remained unaltered. Many of these forests have been given away for cultivation by the Revenue authorities. Under the Community Project Scheme it is proposed to take up raising of new plantations in the villages served by the Community Project in Sagar Division.

Lease of Forest Lands.

606. One hundred and eighty-seven acres in Chikmagalur Division and 140·28 acres in Hassan district continued to be under cardamom cultivation. An extent of 1,190·45 acres of land continued to be under Military occupation in Bangalore District.

Exhibitions.

607. The department participated as usual in the Dasara Exhibition at Mysore and at the Congress Exhibition in Bangalore. The department was the recipient of a Gold Medal for its display.

General.

608. The first meeting of the standing committee of the Board of Forestry, and that of the Central Soil conservation Board met at Datia in February 1954 for reviewing the progress made on the recommendations of the Board

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at its meeting in May 1953. The Minister for Agriculture is a member on the Standing Committee. The need for a liberal grant under soil conservation to extend the scheme of afforestation of waste lands to all the dry districts of the State and the reorganisation of the Forest Research Laboratory as a regional Research Centre for the South was placed before the Committee.

609. The first meeting of the State Committee for Wild Life met in June 1953 under the chairmanship of the Chief Minister. The implementation of the several recommendations of the Indian Board for Wild Life was considered. A small sub-committee was formed to examine and report to the State-Committee the several subjects that came up for discussion particularly with reference to the absolute protection to be imparted to certain animals, revision of Game laws to bring into a standard with the laws existing in other parts of India, with particular reference to the Bombay Game Act, propaganda and education on wild Life, etc.,

610. With a view to meet the increasing demand for firewood both from urban and rural areas, it is proposed to raise annually 1,000 acres of fast growing fuel plantations under the direct supervision of a special Division.

611. The following four Development schemes of the department included in the Five-Year Plan were continued during the year:—

1. Central Sylvicultural Research Station, Bangalore.
2. Afforestation of waste lands.
3. Formation of Cinchona Plantation and
4. Lac Cultivation.

The total revenue of the department amounted to Rs. 1,01,10,349 inclusive of Sandal Oil net receipts.

(vii) Marketing Department.

612. One lakh two hundred and forty-nine (77,448) units of weights and measures were presented for testing of which 95,836 (70,624) units of weights and measures were certified for correctness. A total sum of Rs. 14,458 (10,406) was realised as testing fees during the year.

613. One hundred and fifty-two (181) cases under the Mysore Weights and Measures Act, 1902 for having used false and uncertified weights and measures were launched during the year. A sum of Rs. 2,501 (Rs. 6,195) was realised as fines.

614. The Mysore Weights and Measures Act is in force in 100 notified places in the State.

615. Various forecasts of agricultural produce received from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, were sent to the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India, New Delhi.

616. Weekly and fortnightly wholesale prices of seed potatoes, bananas, papaya, sweet potato, etc., were collected and furnished to the Economic and Statistical Adviser to the Government of India, New Delhi.

617. Information relating to the corruption in Railways was collected and furnished to the Government of India in response to the questionnaire issued in this behalf.

618. The publication of prices in local newspapers and dissemination of Market News through the All India Broadcasting Station, Mysore were continued in addition to the collection and supply of Market News as and when required by the Central Agricultural Marketing Department and also other State Governments including Military authorities.

619. The Mysore Warehouses Rules, 1953 framed under the Mysore Warehouses Act, 1951 were adopted by Government during the year.

620. The Regulated Markets at Tiptur, Davangere, Mysore, Chitaldrug, Shimoga, Tumkur and Arsikere continued to function during the year.

621. The Department participated in the Mysore Dasara Exhibition in September 1953 and also in the Congress Exhibition held at Bangalore in March 1954. Weights and Measures manufactured by the Government Electric Factory and Central Industrial Workshop respectively as per the specifications laid down in Mysore Weights and Measures Act were also exhibited.

AGRI., CO-OPN. & FORESTS

(viii) Co-operative Societies and Land Mortgage Banks.

622. With the merger of the seven taluks of Bellary District, brought an additional area of about 3,821 square miles with a population of 7,73,712 residing in 550 villages. Thus the area of the Mysore State became 33,310 square miles with a population of 98,48,684 residing in 16,838 villages.

623. There is one co-operative society for a group of three villages ; one co-operative society per every 6 square miles and one co-operative society per 1,880 population, *i.e.*, at the rate of one society for 354 families of 5 persons each.

624. On 30th June 1954, there were 5,269 co-operative societies with 5,88,065 members and Rs. 160,47,091 and Rs. 749,24,828 as share and working capital respectively as against 5,575 co-operative, with 656,149 members and Rs. 186,67,255 and Rs. 927,50,564 as share and working capital respectively in the previous year.

The Mysore Central Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank Ltd.

625. The year 1953 54 is the Silver Jubilee year of the Mysore Central Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank Ltd., Bangalore. The operation of the Bank was extended over the seven taluks of Bellary District. The two primary co-operative Land Mortgage Banks at Bellary and Hospet affiliated to the Central Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank Ltd. In all there were 83 primary Land Mortgage Co-operative Societies.

626. The Land Mortgage Bank issued long term loans amounting to Rs. 16,44,825 (16.9 lakhs) during the year.

627. The value of debentures in circulation at the end of the year was Rs. 113,89,900.

The Mysore Central Industrial Financing Co-operative Bank Ltd., Bangalore.

628. The scheme of Rural Industrialisation as propounded by Sir M. Visvesvaraya, with the main object of increasing the production and income from industries in every village group unit area, increasing gainful occupations, spread habits of discipline, self-help and collective effort among rural population to make each village group unit a self-administering and self-improving community so far as its economical activities are concerned, was introduced to the districts of Bangalore, Kolar and Mandya.

629. According to the Scheme, villages were arranged into groups of some 10 to 20 villages with an average

population of about 15,000. These groups later on were converted into Rural Industrial Co-operative Societies in the districts of Kolar and Mandya in 1952-53.

630. The Mysore Central Rural Industrial Financing Co-operative Bank Ltd., was started in October 1952 with an authorised share capital of Rs. 20 lakhs made up of 20,000 "A" class shares of Rs. 50 each open to individuals and 10,000 "B" class shares of Rs. 100 each open to co-operative societies only.

631. There were on the roll 103 members on 30th June 1954, with a paid up share capital of Rs. 4,65,613, deposits of Rs. 524,782 and a total working capital of 998,418. The Bank issued loans to the tune of Rs. 2,99,565 (Rs. 10,000)

The Mysore State Cotton Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society Ltd., Bangalore.

632. With a view to evolve a suitable plan for resuscitating the cotton handloom weaving industry in the State and to help the poor weavers, sanction was accorded for the formation of the Mysore Provincial Cotton Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society, with the main object of (1) direct distribution of yarn to weavers at reasonable rates, (2) marketing of finished products, (3) providing with modernised equipment to augment quality and quantity of production, and (4) dissemination of popular and up-to-date designs and extension of propaganda and research in the field. Government placed at the disposal of the co-operative society a cash credit accommodation of Rs. 3½ lakhs free of interest.

The Mysore Provincial Co-operative House Building Corporation Ltd., Bangalore.

633. With the main object of concerting measures for the house-building activities on co-operative lines, the Mysore Provincial Co-operative House-Building Corporation was started on the lines suggested by the Seminar on Co-operation.

634. There were 366 (352) members on the roll with a paid up share capital of Rs. 88,846 deposits of Rs. 15,305 and a total working capital of Rs. 8,93,339. It borrowed Rs. 7,45,075 from the Government. The Corporation issued loans amounting to Rs. 2,73,809 (Rs. 2,43,225) and recovered Rs. 49,417 (Rs. 12,450). The loans outstanding at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 5,80,190 (Rs. 3,55,798).

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Agricultural Credit Co-operative Societies.

635. Consequent upon the merger of Bellary the number of societies rose from 2,570 to 2,788. The paid up share capital increased from Rs. 18,10,641 to Rs. 24,64,170. The total working capital too showed an increase from Rs. 57,09,101 to Rs. 68,59,404. The total loans issued by them during the year amounted to Rs. 24,60,972 (Rs. 19,63,884).

Non-Agricultural Credit Co-operative Societies.

636. There were 662 societies as on 30th June 1954. The deposits held by them increased from Rs. 1.33 crores to Rs. 1·38 crores. They issued loans to the extent of Rs. 134,10,016 (Rs. 1·06 crores). The owned capital of the co-operative societies amounted to Rs 280,59,492 ; as such these institutions were able to find the bulk of the funds they required from their own resources.

637. *Marketing.*—The Mysore Provincial Co-operative Marketing Society Ltd., continues to serve as the apex of all primary Marketing Co-operative Societies, Consumers' Co-operative Societies and Primary Co-operative Societies which opened stores sections. This society continued to serve mainly as a link between the producer and the consumer societies.

638. It had a paid up share capital of Rs. 42,378 and working capital of Rs. 1,95,378. The deposits held by the society were Rs. 39,911. Its purchases amounted to Rs. 15,52,807 and sales to Rs. 16,63,049. The profits earned were Rs. 10,085.

Co-operative Production.

639. The Multi-purpose Co-operative Societies in the State assisting the agricultural production by distributing agricultural articles such as implements, seeds, manures and chemical fertilisers continued to do so during the year.

640. The following are the important schemes included in the Five-Year Plan relating to Bellary District :

(1) Urban Milk Supply Schemes ;

(2) Loans to members of Urban Housing Co-operative Societies ;

(3) Loans to members of Rural Housing Co-operative Societies ;

(4) Grants for development of Cottage Industries ;

(5) Subsidy to Central Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank to provide cheap loans to ryots of Rayalaseema ;

(6) Subsidy to Central Banks to provide cheap loans to ryots of Rayalaseema and;

(7) Provision of godowns to Sales Societies and Rural Credit Co-operative Societies.

Liquidation.

641. There were 291 societies under liquidation. Of these, the affairs of 14 co-operative societies were finally closed leaving a balance of 277 under liquidation at the end of the year. The total assets of all the liquidated co-operative societies amounted to Rs. 7·54 lakhs and the total liabilities to be paid amounted to Rs. 7·06 lakhs.

Central Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank Ltd.

642. The total debenture borrowings of the Bank at the beginning of the year stood at Rs. 1,03,56,100. Subscriptions to the extent of Rs. 10,33,800 towards the XIII series at 4 per cent debentures were received during the year. The total debenture borrowings stood at Rs. 1,13,89,900 at the end of the year.

643. The Debenture Redemption Fund (Sinking Fund) amounted to Rs. 10,98,050 at the end of the year as against Rs. 9,30,367 at the end of the previous year.

644. A sum of Rs. 75,000 was charged towards contribution to the Income Equalisation Fund. The total amount so far contributed to the Fund is Rs. 1,66,264.

Long-term loans.

645. Out of the total of 2,081 loan applications for Rs. 59,69,667, that came up for disposal, 1,181 cases for Rs. 32,31,449 were finally disposed of leaving a balance of 900 applications for Rs. 27,38,218 at the end of the year.

Primary Land Mortgage Co-operative Societies.

646. There were 82 Primary Land Mortgage Co-operative Societies in the State. Out of the total 2,057 applications for Rs. 61,64,243 that came up for disposal 320 applications for Rs. 3,21,263 were rejected by the societies themselves and 1,157 applications for Rs. 31,77,543 were sent up to the Land Mortgage Bank leaving a balance of 680 applications for a sum of Rs. 26,65,447 pending with the Land Mortagage Co-operative Societies.

Co-operative Farming.

647. The main objects of the scheme were to reclaim Government fallow cultivable lands and bring them under cultivation by employing modern methods of agriculture, to train the village folk in the principles and practice of joint and collective farming thus enabling them to achieve better results and greater yield by co-operative effort by pooling their land and other resources and to improve the productive capacity of the agriculturist classes by showing special preference to Harijans and to rehabilitate displaced ex-servicemen.

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648. Several concessions were granted to the Farming Societies.

649. The number of families settled in the Farming Societies was 1,759. The total yield from the land brought under cultivation for the year amounted to Rs. 1,09,861.

The Mysore Provincial Co-operative Marketing Society.

650. The institution had a membership of 1,068 at the end of the year. The paid up share capital amounted to Rs. 42,378 (Rs. 42,017).

651. The cash credit accommodation to the limit of Rs. 5 lakhs was continued by the Apex Bank. The Society drew a sum of Rs. 16,59,857 during the year and paid Rs. 16,20 948 to the Apex Bank.

Co-operative Societies for Harijan and Depressed Classes.

652. There were 132 members on 30th June 1954. It had a paid up share capital of Rs. 7,880 and working capital of Rs. 10,000. The total turnover of the Co-operative Societies amounted to Rs. 63,000. The society had taken the tanning bark contract for the years 1952-54 for a sum of Rs. 1,13,906.

The Mysore Central Rural Industrial Co-operative Financing Bank Ltd.

653. The Bank entertained 1,163 loan applications for Rs. 17,24,305, sanctioned 635 applications for Rs. 5,37,415, rejected 227 applications for Rs. 2,79,855 and disbursed Rs. 2,99,565 and sanctioned loan amounts in 382 cases.

House Building Co-operatives.

654. There were 114 house-building co-operative societies at the end of the year. The Mysore Provincial Co-operative House-Building Corporation sold iron construction material worth Rs. 16,680. Some of the House-Building Co-operative Societies purchased articles for construction worth Rs. 75,390 and sold of the value of Rs. 1,37,005.

655. The House Building Societies have issued loans for the construction of 2,095 houses.

Multi-purpose Co-operative Societies.

656. There were 825 Multi-purpose Co-operative Societies at the end of the year, of which 82 were Taluk Multi-purpose Co-operative Societies and 743 were Circle Multi-purpose Co-operative Societies.

657. The total working capital amounted to Rs. 3,99,442 (Rs. 2,75,007). The business turnover exceeded Rs. 44 (Rs. 36·24) lakhs. It earned a net profit of Rs. 41,604. The total purchases and sales amounted to Rs. 14,79,938 and Rs. 14,88,986 respectively.

CHAPTER VII—TRADE AND INDUSTRIES.

(i) Trade and Industries.

658. The general and commercial conditions in the State indicated signs of great improvement during the year. Commodity prices which were on an upward trend at the beginning of the year gradually declined consequent on the all round improvement of food position in the State. The industrial concerns in the State, both large and small continued to maintain production to the maximum extent possible by utilising the locally available resources. Besides, vigorous and systematic efforts were made by a good number of industrial concerns to step up production and expand their activities in several directions.

659. *Policy.*—The department continued to encourage and promote industrial activitiy in the State by affording technical assistance and advice to establish new industries and to expand the existing ones wherever necessary. Special attention was paid for improving the existing Cottage Industries by introducing new techniques in the methods of production. Several schemes sanctioned by Government for the expansion of the activities under Cottage Industries in the State were implemented.

660. *Price movement.*—The prices of foodgrains and pulses, as well as oils and oil seeds and "other articles of food" which were on an upward trend during the beginning of the year, gradually declined during the last two quarters of the year. The prices of "Textiles" were unsteady and showed upward trend at the close of the year as compared with the prices during the first quarter of the year. The general index number of prices which stood at 441 at the beginning of the year, rose to 461 during the second quarter, and thereafter there was a steady decline till it dropped down to 419 at the end of the year.

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Industrial Establishments.

661. There were 577 Industrial establishments working in the State including Bellary District during the calendar year 1953, employing daily on an average 10 or more persons. The total number of persons employed in all these establishments aggregated to 98,804 (98,822) persons. Out of the 577 industrial establishments, 525 were perennial and the remaining 52 were seasonal.

Major Industries.

662. *Textiles.*—Out of 35 cotton mills at work in the State, 6 mills were engaged in the manufacture of both cloth and yarn, 26 mills in the manufacture of cloth only, two in the manufacture of yarn only and the remaining one mill in the manufacture of hosiery only.

663. The total production of cloth and yarn in these mills during the year amounted to 56,442,225 yards and 32,583,680 lbs, respectively.

Woollen Mills.

664. There were four woollen mills working in the State with 175 looms and 8,026 spindles. The total production of yarn and piece-goods in these mills during the calendar year 1953 was 2,237,881 lbs, valued at Rs. 1,02,28,121 as against 2,456,689 lbs. valued at Rs. 92,13,004 in the previous calendar year. Two of these mills were mainly engaged in the manufacture of carpets and druggets.

665. The four gold mining companies in the Kolar Gold Fields area produced 2,13,370 (2,40,699) fine ozs. of Gold during the year.

666. In view of the continued losses incurred by the Bellara Gold Mines and with a view to avoid further speculations, sanction was accorded to obtain an expert report from Messrs. John Taylor and Sons (India), Ltd., on the working of the Mines.

State Aid to Industries Act, 1951.

667. Two hundred and fifty-two applications were entertained by the Board as against 295 applications received seeking for various kinds of aid provided for under the Act.

668. Out of the 55 selected cases, 45 were for cash loans, seven for Bank loans under Government guarantee and three for the other kinds of aid. Of these, 32 cases were recommended to Government up to the end of March 1954. Three cases were filed and 3 were transferred to the Educated Unemployed Loans Scheme for consideration and the remaining 16 applications were pending at the end of the year for being recommended to Government.

669. A total sum of Rs. 1,11,000 was disbursed as loans in 10 cases and a sum of Rs. 3,60,000 was advanced by the Bank of Mysore, Ltd.

670. *Loans to Educated Unemployed persons to start industries of their own.*—A sum of Rs. 1,00,000 was provided for in the budget of the department under the scheme of "Financial Assistance".

671. *Recovery of loans granted under the Industrial Loan Rules.*—One hundred and six loan cases were outstanding at the close of the year, of which 97 were individuals and nine related to Industrial Concerns.

672. The total amount recovered towards repayment of loans was Rs. 7,33,287 (Rs. 7,97,987).

Technical Assistance.

673. The Department rendered as usual technical advice and assistance to private industrialists and industrial concrens in connection with the erection of or repairs to industrial plants and machinery wherever such advice or assistance was sought for by them.

674. To meet the requirements of coal and coke of the small scale consumers, 37 waggons of coal and coke are allotted to the State per quarter by the Deputy Coal Commissioner (Distribution), Calcutta.

Supply of Coal and Coke.

675. The Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore, Bangalore, continued to be the Coal-Co-ordinating Officer in the State.

Supply of Iron and Steel.

676. The Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore, Bangalore, continued to be the recommending authority for the release of iron and steel to the small scale and cottage industries and regular quota holders like cart manufacturers, etc.

677. Quarterly recommendations were made for the release of steel quota to S.P.I. numbering about five for the quantity allotted by the Government of India as well as for the release of pig iron for 19 foundries in the State.

Supply of Salt.

678. The Zonal Scheme for the distribution of salt was continued and a total quantity of 1,500,000 railway maunds of salt was allotted to the State for the year 1953, for industrial and civil requirements, of which 5,50,000 railway maunds were allotted from Bombay Zone and the balance of 9,50,000 railway maunds were allotted from Madras Zone.

TRADE AND INDUSTRIES

679. Among the large scale industries that were floated or that commenced manufacturing operations during the year were :—

Large Scale Industries newly started.

680. *The Sajjan Investments, Ltd.*,—This was registered as a Joint Stock Company during June 1953 with an authorised capital of Rs. 5,00,000 to carry on the business in yarn, hosiery and piece-goods, etc.

681. *The Commonwealth Finance Corporation, Ltd.*,—This was registered as a Joint Stock Company during October 1953, with an authorised capital of Rs. 1,00,000 to establish rural centres to encourage small industries and commercial projects and financing the same on co-operative basis.

682. *Premier Film Corporation, Ltd.*,—This was started as a Joint Stock Company during December 1953 with an authorised capital of Rs. 5,00,000 to carry on the business of proprietors or managers of the theatres, places and halls of Cinematographic shows and exhibitions and to permit the Company's premises to be used for such other purposes as may be expedient.

683. *The Sandur Manganese and Iron Ores, Ltd.*— This was registered as a Joint Stock Company during January 1954, with an authorised capital of Rs. 50,00,000 to carry on the business of mining, exploring and prospecting of minerals, etc.

684. *The Mysore Textiles and Silk, Ltd.*,—This was registered as a Joint Stock Company during March 1954, with an authorised capital of Rs. 1,00,000 with a view to purchase, produce, manufacture silk and silk waste and other textile products.

685. In addition to the above, 11 other concerns with comparatively small investments were started during the year for carrying on business as industrialists, traders, etc.

Cottage Industries.

686. As usual, facilities were afforded by the Department for imparting training to artisans in 31 Cottage Industrial Centres in useful Arts and handicrafts like mat weaving, pottery, carpentry, smithy, leather-stitching, flaying, tanning, lacquerware manufacture, rattan work, tailoring, tile-making, mould-making, coir manufacture, brass work, glass bangle-making, hand-made paper and palm-gur manufacture.

687. Against the budget grant of Rs. four lakhs sanctioned by Government, for the development of Cottage Industries, an expenditure of Rs. 2,52,877 was incurred for the working of the 31 Cottage Industrial Centres. The total production in all the 31 centres was Rs. 45,967 and the total sales aggregated to Rs. 49,710. The number of persons trained and under training was 205.

688. With the financial assistance of the Government of India, the following schemes were taken up for implementation :—

1. Expansion of Rattan Centre, Shimoga;
2. Expansion of Hand-made paper, Central Industrial Workshop, Bangalore;
3. Expansion of Mat Weaving Centre, Bangalore;
4. Manufacture of utilitarian glass articles and bangles;
5. Palm-gur schemes;
6. Pottery (Red-clay production), Krishnarajapuram; and
7. Leather tanning and stitching industry.

689. In addition to the above schemes, the following schemes were proposed at a total estimated cost of Rs. 2,09,430, for which the Centre has offered financial assistance for implementation during 1954-55 :—

1. Starting of training *cum*-production centres;
2. Manufacture of ceramic ware and porcelain articles;
3. Expansion of smithy centre at Malavally;
4. Pottery and Cement tile-making at Bellary and Channapatna; and
5. Starting of a sculpture training centre at Bangalore.

690. A Scheme for starting a Cottage Industries Research Institute at an estimated cost of Rs. 4,47,180 is under consideration and the Government of India has been requested to bear the moiety of the expenditure. The scheme is to carry on research with the special object of cutting down manufacturing costs and reducing the wastage of raw materials to the minimum, while securing at the same time that the products are of up-to-date, popular and readily saleable patterns.

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691. A sum of Rs. 1·18 lakhs has been sanctioned for training in rural arts and crafts and a sum of Rs. 1·17 lakhs has also been sanctioned for loans to Small Scale and Cottage Industrialists.

692. A Khadi and Village Industries Board was constituted in February 1954. This Board is an Advisory Board and its functions will be to prepare and organise schemes for the production and development of Khadi and Village Industries, including training in personnel, if any, besides all matters, auxiliary thereto as far as possible on the lines advocated by the All India Khadi and Village Industries Board.

693. The utilisation of the Japanese machinery, both imported and received as gift, and starting a demonstration and training centre at the Central Industrial Workshop for imparting training in the methods of working these machineries were under consideration.

The Government Central Industrial Workshop, Bangalore.

694. This is a general Engineering Workshop consisting of machine, fitting and structural and foundry shops, catering to the needs of the public and Government Departments. The total output and sales during the year were Rs. 2,60,000 and Rs. 3,00,000 respectively as against Rs. 2,90,000 and Rs. 3,08,000 in the previous year.

The Government Electrical Factory, Bangalore.

695. The main items of production were transformers, electrical hardware and structures, electrical accessories, bakelite-ware and scientific instruments, rewinding of electric motors, etc., is also undertaken at the Factory. The value of total production and sales during the year was Rs. 32,91,710 and Rs. 40,51,018 respectively as against Rs. 28,30,931 and Rs. 31,51,705 in the previous year.

Government Soap Factory, Bangalore.

696. The total production of soap during the year was 480 (486) tons. The total sales reached the record figure since the inception of the factory, and amounted to Rs. 22,50,900 (Rs. 22,28,225). Action is being taken to shift the Soap Factory from the present premises to the new site acquired at a cost of Rs. 2·30 lakhs.

The Government Porcelain Factory, Bangalore.

697. The value of production of electro-porcelain and crockery during the year was Rs. 5,24,158 (Rs. 2,83,270). The total sales (including miscellaneous items) during the year amounted to Rs. 8,20,391 (Rs. 9,42,000).

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698. The expansion scheme of the factory at a total cost of Rs. 63,00,000 with the technical collaboration of Messrs. N.G.K., Ltd., Nagoya, Japan, was finalised.

Government Silk Weaving Factory, Mysore.

699. The total production at the Factory during the year was 70,775 yards as against 58,016 yards in the previous year. The total sales amounted to Rs. 8,22,479 (Rs. 6,80,624).

The Government Dichromate Factory, Belagola.

700. The production and sale were Rs. 85,520 and Rs. 56,445 respectively.

The Government Sandalwood Oil Factories, Mysore and Shimoga.

701. The total production of crude sandalwood oil at both the factories in Mysore and Shimoga was 1,27,631 pounds, while 24,814 pounds of oil were obtained by distillation at New York under agency arrangements.

Fruit Preservation Plant.

702. The production and sales were Rs. 9,130 and Rs. 11,466 respectively. Sanction of the Government of India is awaited for working the plant on a joint stock basis with a subscribed capital of Rs. 10 lakhs.

Arts and Crafts Depot, Bangalore.

703. As usual, consignment of quality goods of excellent workmanship in Arts and Crafts were received in the Depot from several consignors including Government Departments for display and sale on a commission basis. The sales amounted to Rs. 1,23,862 (Rs. 1,42,118) during the year.

Sri Chamarajendra Technical Institute, Mysore.

704. The Chamarajendra Technical Institute, Mysore, which is the biggest training institution maintained by the Department continued to impart training to artisans in useful arts and crafts like fine arts, modelling, engraving and enamelling, inlay work, wood carving, rattan manufacture, smithy, metal work, etc. There were 326 students undergoing training in the institute and of these, 311 were in receipt of scholarships aggregating to Rs. 10,666.

The Mysore Tobacco Company Limited, Bangalore.

705. The total area planted by the Company during the year was 3,107 acres as against 3,228 acres during the previous year. The total quantity of cured leaf produced by the company was 14,70,361 lbs. as against 23,42,723 lbs. in the previous year, the total quantity sold being 10,97,520 (18,03,634) lbs. In the private sector, the company secured during the year a quantity of 1,88,404 (3,37,525) lbs. of cured leaf.

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The Mysore Chrome Tanning Company, Limited Bangalore.

706. The concern continued to manufacture upper and sole leathers suitable for making boots, shoes, chappals, etc., and leather goods of all kinds such as suit cases, regalia cases, etc.

707. During the year, 3,07,146 square feet upper, and 28,339 lbs. of B.T. soles and kips were manufactured and the total sales amounted to Rs. 5,11,595. In addition, leather goods of the value of Rs. 54,614 were sold.

The Bangalore Ex-servicemen's Company Limited, Bangalore.

708. The scheme for rehabilitation and resettlement of Ex-servicemen in the company was incorporated as a joint stock company with an authorised capital of Rs. 5,00,000. Out of the issued capital of Rs. 2,50,000, Government subscribed for fully-paid up shares worth Rs. 1,15,000. Besides giving auto-rickshaws to Ex-servicemen on the hire purchase system, it is owning and running a fleet of taxies, lorries and auto-rickshaws. An automobile workshop and a show room for the sale of Mysore Arts and Crafts and specially handloom fabrics is added on to the concern.

709. The gross earnings of the Company up to the end of the year by way of taxi hire, lorry hire and auto-rickshaw hire amounted to Rs. 81,870.

The Mysore Implements Factory.

710. The mechanisation of the Mysore Implements Factory at a capital cost of Rs. 10 lakhs was taken up. A sum of Rs. 5 lakhs was provided in the budget for 1954-55 for the purpose of obtaining modern machinery.

Industrial Education.

711. There were nine Government Industrial Schools working under the control of the department during the year in the important districts and taluk headquarter towns of the State. The Schools were engagad as usual in imparting training to artisans in useful arts and handicrafts like carpentry, smithy, Lacquerware manufacture, weaving in cotton and wool and sandalwood carving. There were 433 persons undergoing training in these schools. The total output and sales of articles manufactured during the year were Rs. 72,656 and Rs. 62,824 respectively.

Home Industries Institutions.

712. There were 34 Home Industries Institutions working in the several parts of the State for imparting training to women in useful crafts like tailoring, knitting, weaving, Rattan work, braid-making, cloth printing, embroidery, etc.

713. Four hundred and fifty-two (392) Commercial and Industrial enquiries were received and dealt with during the year. As usual, the enquiries were received from various mercantile bodies and Government Departments in and outside the State. Commercial and Industrial Enquiries.

(ii) The Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravati.

714. The total value of sales effected during the year amounted to Rs. 293·09 lakhs as against Rs. 276·87 lakhs in the previous year and Rs. 254 lakhs in the year 1951-52.

715. The operations during the year resulted in a net profit of Rs. 45·83 lakhs, after meeting Rs. 31·27 lakhs towards Depreciation, Rs. 6·22 lakhs towards interest on Capital and Rs. 3·00 lakhs towards Amenities Fund, as against the net profit of Rs. 33·45 lakhs for 1952-53 and Rs. 32·20 lakhs for 1951-52 Results of Operation.

716. The total outstandings at the end of March 1954 were Rs. 57,48,551.

717. The amount at the credit of the Depreciation Fund at the end of March 1954, was Rs, 3,38,41,426 and of this, a sum of Rs. 2,85,50,435 was invested with Government.

718. A loan of Rs. 35·80 lakhs has been sanctioned by the Government of India for the year 1953-54 in respect of this scheme. The quotations have been obtained for the Plant and Machinery from foreign firms and are under detailed scrutiny. Sintering Plant.

719. *Construction of Quarters for employees.*—Detailed estimates amounting to Rs. 9·10 lakhs for construction of quarters in New Town area for the employees during the year were sanctioned by Government. The construction of houses was nearing completion by the end of March 1954. Excepting a few houses, the other buildings are completed. The total number of families provided for under this programme is 233. General.

720. The construction of 13 additional labour blocks at Bhadigund Mines at a cost of Rs. 1·50 lakhs for housing about 400 labourers working at the Mines was also sanctioned by Government.

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721. The Mysore Labour Housing Corporation undertook the construction of 100 twin type Quarters in the New Town area at a cost of Rs. 5·40 lakhs for allotment to employees, whose income is less than Rs. 125 per mensem under the subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme of the Government of India. The Works agreed to construct the quarters on behalf of the Corporation.

722. Under the provision of the Industrial Disputes Act, Government have declared the Iron and Steel Industry in the State to be a Public Utility Service.

723. The Mangement of Sri Krishnarajendra Hill Station (Kemmangandi) has been taken over by the Works from the Government Gardens Department with effect from 1st August 1953.

(iii) Textile Section of the Department of Industries and Commerce.

724. Yarn worth Rs. 15,45,389, was sold by the Primary Weavers' Co-operative Societies. The 39 Weaving Demonstrators of the department lent to the Mysore State Cotton Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society, Ltd., were working as Secretaries and *Ex-O cio* Secretaries of some of the important Primary-Weavers' Co-operative Societies.

725. In the 30 Production Centres started by the Mysore Cotton Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society, various types of fabrics were manufactured and marketed through the Emporia of the Mysore State Cotton Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society. The Production Centre have not only served to provide employment to the weavers, but also to demonstrate and introduce the new designs and devices produced at the Handloom Research and Designing Centre.

726. The field investigators and other Officers deputed by the Texile Enquiry Committee of the Government of India conducted a systematic sample survey of handlooms in the State. The Government of India sanctioned Rs. 5,61,400 from the State's Share of the Mill Cess Fund for the implementation of the several handloom development schemes. Two schemes, *viz.*, allowing rebate on sale of handloom fabrics and starting of Sales Emporia were

partially implemented through the Mysore State Cotton Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society, Ltd. The concession of allowing rebate on the sale of handloom fabrics was given effect to from 11th January 1954, and Sales Emporia were started in Bangalore, Kolar Gold Fields, Kolar and other important District Headquarters.

Handloom Advisory Board.

727. The formation of the State Handloom Advisory Board to make recommendations to Government regarding all matters concerning the Handloom Industry, and dissolving the previous Standing Handloom Committee was sanctioned in February 1954.

728. With a view to popularise the handloom fabrics and rouse public consciousness to encourage this handicraft of the country the All India Handloom Week was celebrated in March 1954. An exhibition was arranged in connection with the Conference.

729. The Department participated during the year in the Dasara Exhibition. The Exhibition arranged under the auspices of the Textile Association of India and conducted demonstrations and display of new designs and improved appliances and the Departmental Handloom Research. Designing Centre was awarded a Gold Medal.

730. The Department procured and supplied accessories, machineries, such as powerloom shuttles, induction motors and dyes at a cost Rs. 3,715.

Khadi Industry.

731. In February 1953, the Government of India set up the All India Khadi and Village Industries Board, with the powers of distribution of grants to the State for the growth and development of Khadi Industry. In the State, Government have formed a similar Board *viz.*, State Khadi and Village Industries Board, with the Minister for Industries as Chairman for directing the development of Khadi and Village Industries, dissolving the previous State Khadi Committee.

732. The development of the Drugget Industry is being jointly pursued by the Governments of Mysore and Madras through the Inter State Joint Drugget Industry Advisory Board and only the druggets certified by the authorities as conforming to the standards fixed are being allowed for export.

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(iv) Working of the Indian Partnership Act 1932 and the Mysore Societies Registration Act III of 1904.

733. There were 1,485 firms on the Register at the beginning of the year. Two hundred and sixty-two firms were registered and 451 firms transferred from Bellary during the year. There were 2,198 firms on the Register at the end of the year.

734. Fifty-three Societies were registered under the Mysore Societies Registration Act III of 1904. There were 1,051 Societies at the end of the year.

Finance.

735. The receipts of the department (entire department including Joint Stock Companies) during the year amounted to Rs. 9,730 including a sum of Rs. 767 under the Indian Partnership Act and Rs. 1,052 under the Mysore Secieties Registration Act.

736. The expenditure of the department amounted to Rs. 13,175 (Rs. 11,841).

General.

737. The administration of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 was centralised with effect from 1st October 1953. The Registrar of Joint Stock Companies continued to administer the Mysore Societies Registration Act III of 1904 and the Indian Partnership Act, 1932.

738. A Notification was issued on 1st October 1953 appointing the Excise Commissioner in Mysore as the Registrar under the Indian Partnership Act 1932 throughout the State of Mysore including the Bellary District.

(v) Posts and Telegraphs.

739. The number of Post Offices existing at the commencement of the year was 1,135 and the number of Post Offices opened during the year was 69. The number of new letter boxes planted in villages during the year was 166. The number of Telegraph Offices that were existing at the beginning of the year was 150 and only one Telegraph Office was opened during the year.

740. The following facilities were provided during the year :—

(*a*) Mail Motor Services were introduced over the following Runner Lines :—

(1) Tumkur-Madlingiri-Pavagada.

(2) Kunigal-Huliyurdurga.

(3) Bangarpet-Budikote.
(4) Pavagada-Y. N. Hoskote.
(5) Bhadravati-Kudli.
(6) Honnali-Sasalu R. S.

(*b*) Daily deliver service was introduced in 86 villages.

(vi) Economic Development and Planning.

741. The Commissioner of Economic Development and Planning functions as a liaison officer between the Government and the several Development Departments in the State. The Inter-departmental Committee on Planning (Mysore State) which was set up by Government in May 1950 on the advice of the Planning Commission, Government of India, continued to function during the year. This Committee met on 30th November 1953 and reviewed the progress of Development Plans in the State. The constitution of Taluk Advisory Committees for Planning and Development was ordered in July 1953. These Taluk Committees are required to hold Joint Conferences at District level once a year for the purpose of co-ordination of work and for exchange of views. These arrangements are calculated to ensure the enlistment of public co-operation on the widest basis possible in the implementation of the Plan.

742. A review of the progress of the Five Year Plan of Mysore for the years 1951-52 and 1952-53 was obtained from the Heads of Development Departments dealing with the implementation of the Plan and was scrutinised. The consolidated statements in this behalf were got prepared for transmission to the Planning Commission and to the Ministry of States, Government of India. A similar review showing the important individual schemes together with the estimated cost and expenditure of the several groups of schemes for the years 1951-52 and 1952-53 was also prepared for being sent to the Reserve Bank of India.

743. In response to the suggestions from the Planning Commission several measures to be undertaken for providing employment opportunities especially to the educated unemployed in the State by a re-adjustment or expansion of the Development Plans, proposals were obtained from the several Development Departments of Government with

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a view to get Central assistance for the implementation of the same.

744. The Planning Commission have granted a loan of Rs. 3½ crores for accelerating the pace of progress of the Bhadra and Nugu Reservoirs which incidentally affords increased opportunities of employment to both the educated and technically qualified personnel and to a large number of skilled and unskilled labour. A provision of Rs. 16 lakhs is made in the budget for 1954-55 to extend the Rural Industrialisation Scheme to the remaining seven districts of the State to relieve unemployment in the rural parts. A Joint-Stock organisation known as "Bangalore Ex-Servicemen's Transport Company, Ltd." has been started providing employment to 100 Ex-servicemen. Government have also participated in the All-India Scheme under which employment is afforded to 500 S.S.L.C. qualified candidates by absorption in Primary Schools. Two hundred new Primary Schools and 50 Social Education Centres were opened in the rural areas and 300 persons were employed as additional teachers in the existing schools. Proposals for constructing 2,475 houses at an estimated cost of rupees one crore for housing low-income Government and Municipal employees in the State has been recommended to the Planning Commission. Government are making a survey of unemployment in the State with a view to adopting all possible measures to arrest the growth of unemployment in the State.

745. In connection with the meeting of the National Development Council held at Delhi on 6th and 7th October 1953, notes on the progress of Plans, employment aspects of the Plan and public Co-operation and participation in the Plan were prepared and furnished to Government.

Bellary District Plans.

746. Consequent on the merger of the seven taluks of Bellary District with Mysore on 1st October 1953, the Development Schemes of these seven taluks which were under the Five Year Plan of Madras State were transferred to the Mysore State for inclusion under the State Five Year Plan and Mysore's share of expenditure on that account is estimated to be Rs. 554·05 lakhs. The total magnitude of the Five Year Plan of Mysore has in consequence increased from Rs. 36·60 crores to Rs. 42·14 crores including Bellary

District. Out of the sum of Rs. 554·05 lakhs provided for Bellary District Plan, Rs. 450 lakhs represents the allotment made for the Tungabhadra Reservoir Project, and a sum of Rs. 134 lakhs is left for all the remaining schemes of Development. For the first two years of the Plan period, a sum of Rs. 324·58 lakhs has been spent as against a provision of Rs. 336·46 lakhs in the Plan for Bellary District. The programme of additional development schemes costing Rs. 44·24 lakhs for 1954-55 and Rs. 74·64 lakhs for 1955-56 or in all Rs. 118·18 lakhs has been recommended for sanctioning additional grants from Central Government.

Progress of the Five Year Plan during the year.

747. As against the budget provision of Rs. 837·62 lakhs, a sum of Rs. 627·32 lakhs was spent. There has been good progress in respect of Irrigation Projects, Power Projects, Food Production, Animal Husbandry, Sericulture, Cottage Industries, Education, Road Development, Technical Education, Medical Services and Depressed Class Housing.

Major Schemes.

748. A sum of Rs. 186 lakhs was provided in the Plan to complete the first stage of the Bhadra Reservoir Project. The Central Government have granted a loan of Rs. 3 crores and the total expenditure incurred to the end of the year is Rs. 101·50 lakhs. The estimated expenditure of Rs. 220 lakhs for Nugu Reservoir is expected to be revised to Rs. 243 lakhs. The Central Government have granted an assistance of Rs. 50 lakhs as loan for stepping up the progress under this project.

749. Out of the 35 major Irrigation Projects, 6 projects have been completed and 7 are nearing completion and 17 projects are under progress.

Power Projects.

750. There has been an expenditure of Rs. 222·38 lakhs under this group during the year as against the provision of Rs. 270 lakhs under the Plan for the year. The work on Mahatma Gandhi Hydro-Electric Scheme is almost completed. The Central Government has been requested for an assistance of Rupees one crore to implement the Shimsha extension scheme. One thousand one hundred and ninety-four Irrigation Pumping Sets have been serviced and 65 villages were electrified during the year.

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Industries.

751. The expansion of the Government Porcelain Factory at an estimated cost of Rs. 63 lakhs which has been agreed to by the Planning Commission was sanctioned. The Planning Commission have also promised a grant of Rs. 10 lakhs for starting small scale and Cottage industries and providing assistance to educated unemployed to start industries of their own. The Rural Industrialisation Scheme was extended to the Mandya District during the year, and a provision of Rs. 16 lakhs is made in the Budget for the current year to extend the scheme to all the districts of the State.

Education.

752. Sixty-three Primary Schools, 43 Middle Schools and three High Schools were opened during the year and 50 additional teachers for Primary Schools and 83 additional teachers for Middle Schools were employed during the year. Under the Government of India sponsored scheme for increasing employment facilities, 201 Primary Schools were opened and 476 teachers were appointed. Forty Social Education Centres were started.

Medical Relief.

753. Twelve Rural Dispensaries were started during the year and 50 more beds were added to the Shantha Bai Devarao Shivaram Sanatorium.

Animal Husbandry.

754. Twelve Veterinary Dispensaries were opened during the year.

Food Production Scheme.

755. Twenty thousand and seven hundred pallas of seed paddy and 13,250 tons of fertilisers were distributed to the ryots. Two thousand seven hundred and forty-five acres of land were tractor ploughed and the Bull-dozers worked for 7,720 hours in reclaiming lands. Seventy-five tanks have been restored.

(vii) Labour.

756. The Commissioner of Labour also continued to be Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers, Workmen's Compensation Commissioner for the State, Conciliation Officer for the State under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Chief Inspector of Plantations, Registrar of Trade Unions, Statistics Authority under the Industrial Statistics Act, 1942 and Certifying Authority under the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act.

757. Labour conditions in the State were generally peaceful during the year but for a few minor disturbances here and there. In all such cases, due to constant vigilance and timely intervention by the Departmental Officers, the situation was brought under control resulting in the restoration of normal conditions with minimum loss of production.

758. One disquieting feature readily observable in the labour administration of the State during the year was the large scale closure of many medium sized industries and Oorgaum Mines, under unfavourable market conditions which resulted in a considerable increase in the volume of unemployment in the State.

Industrial Disputes.

759. One hundred and seventy complaints and industrial disputes were investigated by the Labour Department during the year. Of these, 47 related to demands for reinstatement of discharged workers, 25 to increase in the rates of wages, two to bonus, seven to dearness allowances, five to leave facilities, two to service conditions, and 82 to other causes.

760. Of the 170 cases received, 102 disputes were settled by conciliation, 18 by mutual agreement between the parties themselves, one was withdrawn, 24 ending in failure and 25 pending disposal at the end of the year.

761. One notable event occurring in the labour-management relations in the State needs special mention. That is, the INDUSTRIAL TRUCE brought about between the Management and employees of the Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravati, one of the biggest Government-owned Industrial concerns in the State.

762. In the wake of this settlement in September 1953 an Industrial Peace Drive was organised and the same was inaugurated on 9th September 1953 by the Minister for Industries under the Presidentship of the Minister for Law, and Education.

Strikes and Lock-outs.

763. There were 28 cases of strikes and lock-outs during the year. The total number of workers involved in the strikes and lock-outs and the total number of man-days lost during the period were 44,342 and 63,338, respectively,

764. The Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravati. has been declared as public utility service.

(B) 1692

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765. The State Government referred 29 cases for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunals.

766. Awards were published in 60 cases of which two relate to the awards by the Labour Appellate Tribunal of India.

Number of Factories and Operatives.

767. There were 703 Industrial concerns in the State employing 87,933 operatives of which 77,319 were men, 10,350 women and 264 children. Besides the above, there were 72,000 labourers employed in the plantations with an acreage of about 90,363.

Security of Service.

768. Security of service was generally ensured to the workers employed in large industrial concerns coming under the purview of Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946. Work Service Rules guaranteed service conditions of employees in Government Industrial concerns. Service conditions of shop assistants were prescribed and security of service was guaranteed under the Mysore Shops and Establishments Act, 1948. Besides, the benefits of Employees Provident Fund Scheme were available to all the employees in the Scheduled Industries.

Wage Rates, Dearness Allowance and Bonus.

769. With the exception of the silk industry which registered a slight fall in the wage rates, as compared to the previous years, in all the other industries it approximated with the rates prevailing during the previous year. This was probably due to the general fall of prices of consumers' goods.

Dearness Allowance.

770. The rates of dearness allowance paid differed from factory to factory. Some of the major industrial concerns in Bangalore and Mysore Cities and the Mines at K.G.F. continued to pay dearness allowance on the basis of the cost of living index figures published by the Labour Department, while other concerns continued to pay at flat rates. Government Industrial Concerns, both Central and State, paid at the rates prescribed from time to time by the respective Governments.

Bonus.

771. Half-yearly, yearly, production and profit bonus were also paid by several industrial concerns in addition to dearness allowance.

772. The total amount of dearness allowance and bonus paid during the year amounted to Rs. 2,84,63,109, (Rs. 2,92,36,553) and Rs. 56,40,113 (Rs. 47,58,877) respectively.

Trade Unions.

773. There were 143 registered Trade Unions/Associations in the State at the beginning of the year and 29 Unions were registered during the year, thus bringing the total number to 172. But consequent on the merger of certain taluks of Bellary District with Mysore State, seven Unions functioning therein were transferred to the Mysore State. This raised the total number of Trade Unions/ Associations to 179.

774. The total membership of Trade Unions came up to about 68,000 (87,933).

775. Annual elections were conducted in the case of 64 Trade Unions during the year.

Standing Orders.

776. Standing Orders in respect of 77 industrial concerns had been settled in previous years and during the year the Standing Orders of two concerns were certified thus bringing the total number of standing orders settled to 79; and standing orders in respect of 188 concerns have yet to be settled as per Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946.

777. In addition to the two fresh settlements indicated above, the Standing Orders of Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravati, and Messrs. Glandstone Lyall & Co,, Ltd., Mysore, which were settled as per the erstwhile Mysore Labour Act, 1942, were revised so as to be in conformity with the Central Act.

778. Amendments to the Standing Orders of the Tobacco Manufacturers (India), Ltd., Bangalore and Indian Telephone Industries, Ltd., Duravaninagar, Bangalore, were also effected during the year.

779. On the strength of the recommendations made by the Minimum Wages (Agricultural) Committee, minimum wages in respect of certain employments in agriculture were fixed by Government from 1st January 1954.

Shops and Establishments.

780. The Commissioner of Labour continued to administer the provisions of the Mysore Shops and Establishments Act, 1948.

781. The Act was in force in Bangalore Corporation Area, Mysore, Davangere and K.G.F. Cities, Kolar, Tumkur, Chickmagalur, Bhadravati and Shimoga Towns and in Bellary and Hospet.

782. There were 27,261 shops and establishments employing about 28,039 shops assistants in cities and towns.

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Labour Statistics.

783. The cost of Living Index Numbers of Mysore, Bangalore and K.G.F. Cities were regularly compiled published in the State and Departmental Gazette and forwarded to the Government of India, Government of Mysore and other States. In order to maintain these figures on a scientific basis (as also to have a correct picture of the expenditure pattern of the working classes, that is subject to alteration from time to time) certain staff to conduct the resurvey into the family budgets of industrial workers in these three places was sanctioned in January 1953.

784. The provisional cost of living numbers for Harihar, Davangere, Bhadravati, Hassan and Mandya were also compiled.

Labour Information Office.

785. The Department was regularly publishing every month, *Mysore Labour Gazette*, an official organ of publicity, in English, Kannada and Tamil. In addition, the Department also published the Directory of the Department and Trade Unions in the State, pamphlets, folders, and brochures of labour interest in simple language with a view to enlighten the labour and the management in regard to the rights and obligations of workers and employers and to give a factual and objective account of labour problems in as much as it is realised from experience that industrial unrest in a large measure is due to misunderstandings based on lack of adequate information on the part of both labour and management.

786. A special feature during the year was the publication of Industrial Peace Drive Souvenir in commemoration of the Industrial Truce brought between the labour and the management of Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravati, on 9th September 1953.

787. As part of its programme of publicity and propaganda the Department participated in the Dasara Exhibition at Mysore and exhibited charts, posters, models, etc., bearing on labour statistics and labour welfare and safety with a view to educate the public. The departmental exhibits were widely appreciated and won the gold medal.

Labour Welfare.

788. Two model Labour Welfare Centres in the working class areas in Bangalore City run by the Department afforded recreation and other facilities such as indoor games, reading rooms, library, etc., to the labourers.

789. The services of five trained officers of the Department were lent to Government owned and controlled

industrial concerns to be appointed as Labour Welfare Officers.

790. The provision of amenities to the labour continued to receive the attention of the employers. The employers of large industrial concerns continued to afford extra facilities to their employers such as housing, canteens, bathing ghats, dhoby khans, milk supply centres, medical aid, maternity homes, free ambulance service, co-operative stores, etc. Some industrial concerns provided educational facilities such as grant-in-aid schools for children and running of adult literacy classes.

791. Creches for workers' children with necessary equipment and staff were provided by large industrial concerns.

792. Recreation facilities such as sports, clubs, playgrounds, theatres and radio installations were also provided in large industrial concerns.

793. Some of the Labour Associations/Unions were running their own co-operative societies, reading rooms and radio installations.

(viii) Workmen's Compensation.

794. The Labour Commissioner was the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation with jurisdiction over the State of Mysore and the Deputy Commissioners of the Districts were the Commissioners for Workmen's Compensation for the respective Districts.

795. There were 44 cases pending disposal in the Courts of the Commissioners for Workmen's Compensation at the beginning of the year. The number of cases of both industrial accidents and industrial diseases filed were 3,769 of which 36 related to fatal accidents, 3,733 to non-fatal. The number of cases for disposal during the year was 3,813 including the cases pending at the commencement of the year, of which 3,754 were disposed of (fatal 40 and non-fatal 3,714).

796. The average amount of compensation paid during the year in respect of each fatal accident was Rs. 1,905-9-0. The amount of compensation paid to permanent disablement was Rs. 962 and temporary disablement was Rs. 22·2 respectively.

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CHAPTER VIII—PUBLIC WORKS, ELECTRICAL AND ROAD TRANSPORT DEPARTMENTS.

(i) Public Works.

797. In order to secure undivided attention for the execution of major Irrigation Works in the State, the post of a Special Chief Engineer was sanctioned in November 1953, for a period of one year in the first instance, with Headquarters at Bangalore, for being in charge of the Bhadra Reservior, the Thunga Anicut, the Nugu Reservoir, Irrigation under the Thunga Bhadra Project in Mysore area and other Works. The Chief Engineer ceased to have control and jurisdiction over Major Irrigation Works specified above from the date the Special Chief Engineer assumed charge.

798. The Hydraulic Engineering Research Station styled "MYSORE ENGINEERING RESEARCH STATION" was transferred to the direct control of the Chief Engineer in January 1954.

799. Special Sub-Division sanctioned in May 1953, for restoring the minor tanks in Yelandur Jahagir was constituted with effect from 3rd September 1953, with Headquarters at Yelandur.

800. The formation of a Sanitary Circle under an officer of the rank and status of a Superintending Engineer, specialised in Water Supply and Sanitary Engineering Works was sanctioned in May 1953. Among the main duties attached to the Circle are the tendering of the technical advice on the execution of Municipal Water Supply Schems, drainage, etc., the scrutiny of estimates and of the requirements of machinery. The superintendence of and control over the Water Supply Division, Bangalore, with its existing Sub-Divisions was also transferred to this Circle.

801. One more special Sub-Division, *viz.* C.R.S. Water Works Special Sub-Division was formed during January 1954, for the execution of the works connected with the development scheme of C.R.S. Water Works for increasing the Water Supply from Thippagondanahally to Bangalore.

802. Forty-nine important works were in progress during the year. The construction of six office buildings were also in progress.

803. The construction of twenty-six middle school buildings, and 43 primary school buildings were completed during the year.

804. The construction of 14 bridges was under various stages of progress during the year.

Road Reclassification.

805. The previous classification of roads into four classes was abolished in August 1953, and the roads were classified into two categories only, *viz.*, (1) State Fund Roads and (2) District Fund Roads. This came into effect from 1st April 1953. According to this Order, the responsibility for forming and maintaining new roads in rural areas was transferred to the District Boards along with the responsibility for maintaining District Fund Roads. The responsibility of Government was restricted to the maintenance of State Fund Roads only.

Schemes for improving Water Supply in several Municipalities in the State.

806. The supply of drinking water in several towns in the State not being satisfactory either in quality or in quantity, 79 schemes to satisfy this long felt want were sanctioned during the year. The cost of these schemes is proposed to be spread over a period of four years. In the first instance a loan of Rs. 50 lakhs was sanctioned during December 1952 as a first instalment to implement these water supply schemes.

807. When the Sanitary Circle came into existence, 36 schemes were technically sanctioned and 13 of them were actually under execution. An expenditure of Rs. 13,17,610 was incurred on this account. In addition, ten deposit contribution works also were in progress.

Water Supply Division.

808. This Division is entrusted with the works relating to the supply of water to Bangalore, Mysore and Kolar Gold Fields. Due to the rise in the number of public fountains, increase in the number of house connections, influx of population and the development of the newly laid-out extensions, the demand for water was on the increase. As the supply position had remained unchanged, it became expedient to introduce the intermittent supply system from 4 P.M. to 10 A.M. and 5 P.M. to 10 P.M. during the summer months. The average daily receipts of water at C.J.F. during the year was 12·0 million gallons as compared with 11·7 millon gallons of the previous year.

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Lift Irrigation.

809. There are only two Community Lift Irrigation Schemes in progress. The revised estimate for the Neelasoge Lift Irrigation Scheme was sanctioned for Rs. 1·73 lakhs and the work has nearly been completed. The scheme for Lift Irrigation at Gollarahalli in Honnali Taluk in Shimoga District was in progress.

Construction of Big Tanks.

810. Out of the several works included in the progamme, provisions made for Kanva, Nelligudda, Muthugadur and Budigere Tanks were for settlement of compensation and other claims. These have been completed. Against the 700 works in progress, 221 have been completed.

River Channels.

811. Out of the 337 works left over from the previous year 160 were completed, the additional acreage benefited being nearly 10,000 acres.

Restoration of Minor Tanks.

812. Including the incomplete works of the previous year, there were 750 tank works in progress. Besides, a large number of tanks were brought to a stage of utility, by which anticipated irrigation benefits were being realised. The total expenditure during the agricultural year was Rs. 14,37,615.

Desilting of Tanks.

813. The large number of works taken up as a measure of Distress Relief in the previous year had to be continued during the year in order that the work may be brought to a stage of utility and to enable the works being continued under the Restoration Scheme. Against the Budget grant of Rs. 5 lakhs, the actual expenditure was Rs. 8,17,819.

814. The expenditure under the Land Improvement Schemes amounted to Rs. 3,69,480.

The Five-Year Plan.

815. The Mysore State Plan follows the First Five-Year plan of the India Government in its general pattern and was started in 1951-52. The Mysore Plan involves a total expenditure of Rs. 3,660 lakhs during the five-year period and the activities of the P.W.D. amounted to Rs. 1,260·40 lakhs.

816. The main objects of the Five-Year plan are (i) to secure an increase in the production of food grains, by the construction of new Irrigation Works and improvements to existing works and (2) to construct and improve Roads and Bridges for better communication facilities, to lift up the economic condition of the people. The Malnad Development Works also aim at similar objects in Malnad districts of the State.

817. Under Irrigation and Power, 20 works were in progress and 15 new schemes were included so as to bring under irrigation an extent of 83,787 acres of new lands and assuring irrigation on 2,965 acres of existing wet lands.

818. The final grant for the year under all heads amounted to Rs 6,60,39,951 against which an outlay of Rs. 5,46,18,722 was incurred, including the expenditure on contribution works, district board works, etc. The expenditure was less than the grant by Rs. 1,14,21,299.

Major Irrigation Works.

819. Consequent to the Central assistance afforded to the Bhadra Reservoir Project under the First Five-Year Plan, it was considered necessary to accelerate the progress on these works, and with a view to achieve this object, the formation of four additional Divisions and 13 Sub-Divisions was sanctioned in November 1953.

820. The total grant for the projects stood at Rs. 1,27,72,750 against which an outlay of Rs. 1,20,78.401 was incurred.

(ii) Electrical Department.

821. Special Health staff at Sivasamudram, Shimsapura and Jog for sanitary and malarial control was maintained, and contribution to Mysore Iron and Steel Works for anti-malarial works at Bhadravati was continued. The hospitals in Jog, Shivasamudram and Shimshapura were well maintained.

822. The total planned estimated expenditure for the development of Hydro Electric Schemes for the first five years commencing from 1951-52 was 12·68 crores. The third year of the plan provided for a capital expenditure of Rs. 275 lakhs against which the revised Budget Grant was Rs. 236·66 lakhs exclusively for development within the Mysore State prior to merger. Subsequently development of power supply to the seven taluks of Bellary and a share of cost for development of Thungabhadra Hydro Electric Schemes devolved on the Department due to the merger of the additional territory to the State. An additional grant of Rupees six lakhs for Bellary area proper and Rs. 13·60

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lakhs to meet the share of capital cost of Thungabhadra Hydro Electric Scheme were obtained. The scheme of power supply to irrigation pumps was accelerated with the assistance of a loan from the Government of India to the extent of Rs. 50 lakhs to be spent only in distress areas of Tumkur, Kolar, Chitaldrug, Shimoga and Bellary Districts.

823. Sixteen thousand five hundred and ninety-three installations for industrial, agricultural, domestic, heating and lighting, commercial and cinemas installations were serviced during the year.

824. The installations in service were :—

	Lighting.	*Power*	*Total*
1952-53 ...	1,15,669 ...	14,615 ...	1,30,284
1953-54 ...	1,30,429 ...	16,448 ..	1,46,877

825. One thousand one hundred and twenty installations for power supply to irrigation pumps were serviced during the year with the assistance of the Government of India loan of Rs. 50 lakhs and the total number of irrigation pump sets electrically driven stood at 5,548 including 74 of transferred territory against 4,354 at the end of the previous year. At an average of 5 acres per pump, the area of cultivation covered by electrically driven pumps was about 28,000 acres. The revenue realised during the year was Rs. 4,73,691 on the total capital expenditure of Rs. 1,67,63,277 at the end of the year.

Street Lights.

826. Thirty-four thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight street lights ranging from 25 to 250 watts and 60 C.P. to 1,000 C.P. were in service in several cities, towns and villages in the State at the end of the year as against thirty thousand four hundred and forty-seven in the previous year. Fresh street lights serviced during the course of the year were 4,451.

827. Power supply to Kollegal Silk Filature and at points Ujjini and Hindupur for Madras Government was continued. With the merger of seven taluks of Bellary to the State, Power supply to Thungabhadra Project and certain areas of newly formed Andhra State, the metering was shifted from Sokke point to Bellary proper.

Generation of Power.

828. The three Generating Stations at Sivasamudram, Shimshapura and Jog have conjointly generated 6,38,661,800 units of power during the year.

829. The total length of High Tension Transmission lines of 22,000 volts and above and under charge stood at 1,708 circuit miles and 1,090 1/2 route miles at the end of the year as against 1,499 and 1,047 respectively, in the previous year.

High Tension Transmission Lines.

		Rs.	
1	Expenditure on Capital Developments, surveys of Power projects. ...	1,69,492	Gross Expenditure incurred.
2.	Extensions and Improvements to existing equipment in generating stations, Transmission and distribution systems.	1,14,96,324	
3.	Mahatma Gandhi Hydro-Electric Works and consequent Frequency Conversion Scheme to convert 25 cycle power to 50 cycle ...	9,59,161	
4.	Electrification of towns and villages ...	23,43,805	
5.	Power supply to Irrigation Pumps including transferred territory ...	54,59,321	
6.	Stock and Suspense ...	26,45,692	
7.	Expenditure on seven taluks of Bellary transferred to Mysore from 1st October 1953.—		
	Power supply to towns and villages ...	1,58,738	
	Other Works ...	2,73,791	
8.	Contribution of Thungabhadra Hydro-Electric Scheme met from 1st October 1953 (20 per cent share of Capital Expenditure) ...	3,37,067	
	Total Capital Expenditure Rs....	2,38,43,391	
9.	Working Expenses on operation and maintenance ...	80,78,491	
10.	Contribution to Depreciation Funds from Revenue. ...	65,37,915	
	Total working Expenses ...	1,46,16,406	
11.	Expenditure out of Depreciation Funds (Renewals and replacements) ...	15,67,814	
12.	Works to private parties, Municipalities and other Government Departments.	4,50,978	
13.	Advances to ryots for installation of irrigation pumps ...	1,25,901	
	Rs. ...	4,06,04,490	

P.W.D., ELECTRICITY AND TRANSPORT

830. The demand, collection and balance for the year were Rs. 2,43,76,914 (Rs. 2,20,65,143), Rs. 2,34,15,097 (Rs. 2,17,08,679) and Rs. 31,18,691 (Rs. 21,56,874) respectively.

831. The net receipts from the Department during the year, after meeting working expenses and contribution to the Depreciation Fund, amounted to Rs. 87,98,691 (as against the previous year's figure of Rs. 92,36,998). Out of this, a sum of Rs. 81,48,841 was appropriated towards interest on capital, leaving a net return of only Rs. 6,49,850.

832. The capital expenditure grant for the year was Rs. 2,38,43,391.

833. A sum of Rs. 1,30,800 representing value of obsolete materials and normal losses were written off under Loss on Stores and Working Expenses. The Stores limit of the department was fixed at Rs. 55·91 lakhs at the end of the year. The question of raising the stock limit upto 150 lakhs for the Department was under consideration.

Interruptions.

834. There were 17 unforeseen interruptions lasting for a total period of 4 hours and 55 minutes and 4 pre-arranged shut-downs lasting 20 hours and 31 minutes.

Accidents.

835. There were 47 fatal accidents to persons of whom 11 were departmental employees and the rest outsiders. Deaths due to electrocution was 40 and the rest for other causes and accidents.

836. Power supply to South Canara, Bombay and Andhra State was under consideration.

(iii) Road Transport Department.

837. The department owned 146 buses and one lorry at the beginning of the year. Fifty new buses of four different makes were purchased during the year at a cost of Rs. 16 lakhs as the first set of replacement of old buses which had over-lived their fixed life. But the average number of vehicles owned during the year still remained at 149 as against 179 in the previous year.

838. The average number of vehicles on road during the year was 122 as against 114 in the previous year. The average number of miles done per day by each bus in use was 90 (100) miles.

839. Special buses were run on all important State festivals and jathras as usual.

840. At the close of the year 182 routes were being operated covering a daily average mileage of 12,000 miles.

841. The daily average consumption of petrol and diesel oil during the year was 859·03 and 211·85 respectively as against 894·3 and 172·11 in the previous year.

842. There were only 3 major and 10 minor accidents. Compensation paid during the year was Rs. 3,823 as against Rs. 700 in the previous year.

843. The capital investment by Government at the end of the year was Rs. 21,42,229 (Rs. 25,41,640). The gross earnings realised during the year was Rs. 42,60,274 (Rs. 37,40,699).

844. There was also considerable fall under expenditure during the year. The total working expenses including depreciation was Rs. 34,02,436 (Rs. 37,14,971). The net revenue realised during the year was Rs. 8,57,838. The net return on capital was 36·7 per cent as compared to 1·59 per cent in the previous year.

845. A committee called Mysore Government Road Transport Department Advisory Council with the Minister for Home and Industries as Chairman and three non-officials as members and the General Manager as the *Ex-officio* Secretary has also been constituted for the purpose of securing greater facilities to public by efficient management of the department.

846. The following two concessions were shown to the travelling public :—

(1) The low paid non-gazetted staff of the Government were issued with season passes collecting only 1 1/4 fare for both ways and

(2) Special buses were spared to educational institutions charging only Rs. 1-4-0 per running mile uniform as against usual charges of Rs. 2 and Rs. 1-8-0 for long and short wheel base buses, respectively.

847. The department is having booking offices at important centres like Tumkur, Kolar, Kolar Gold Fields, Nanjangud, Gundlupet, Chitaldrug, Bangalore, Bellur and a depot office at Mysore to facilitate the travelling public in getting their seats reserved in advance.

CHAPTER IX—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICE.

(i) Public Health.

848. At the Census taken at sunrise on 1st March 1951, the population of Mysore State was counted as 90,74,972. The estimated populations by Districts and Cities are :—

	Estimated Population as on 1st July 1953.
Bangalore District	14,19,269
Bangalore Corporation... ...	8,65,831
Chitaldrug District	9,01,442
Hassan District	7,35,536
Chikmagalur District	4,31,365
Kolar District	10,01,567
Kolar Gold Fields	1,64,976
Mandya District	7,36,672
Mysore District	10,71,124
Mysore City	2,66,202
Shimoga District	6,89,182
Tumkur District	11,96,987
Mysore State Total ... (Excluding Bellary District) ...	94,80,153

849. The state of public health was satisfactory in all malnad and maidan areas in the State as a result of the continued working of the Rural Health Units in the State.

850. Epidemic diseases were practically absent throughout the State, the reported deaths from plague, small-pox and cholera being only 106, 1,140 and 1,300 as compared with the normal incidence of 7,800, 4,700 and 2,300 respectivly. As a preventive measure, however, 11,371 anti-plague inoculations, 9,16,264 anti-small-pox vaccinations and 9,00,169 anti-cholera inoculations were done.

851. There was uniform excess of births over deaths in maidan as well as malnad districts.

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Births.

852. A total of 1,56,151 live births were reported during the year, giving a birth rate of 16·5 per mille of population as compared with 16·5 in the previous year. The birth rate was highest (23·0) in Shimoga District and lowest (11·3) in Bangalore District.

Still Births.

853. Four thousand two hundred and forty-three still births were reported during the year, giving a percentage of 2·7 on the reported live births, as compared with 2·5 in the preceding year. The still birth rate was highest (3·4) in Chikmagalur District and lowest (1·1) in Mysore District.

Infant Mortality.

854. A total of 12,304 deaths of infants under one year of age were reported during the year, giving an infant mortality rate of 78·8 per 1,000 live births, as against 72·8 in the previous year. The rate was highest (79·0) in Chikmagalur District and lowest (50·3) in Chitaldrug District.

Deaths.

855. Seventy-three thousand nine hundred and four deaths from all causes were reported, giving a general death rate of 7·8 per mille of population as compared with 7·1 in the preceding year. The rate was highest (8·5) in Kolar District and lowest (5·0) in Bangalore District.

856. The following statement gives the distribution of 73,904 deaths reported during the year :—

Age Group	Estimated population in 1953	Death reported in 1953
Under 1 year ...	1,56,151	12,304
1— 5 years ...	9,52,461	13,376
5—10 ,, ...	12,51,558	3,062
10—15 ,, ...	12,64,232	1,856
15—20 ,, ...	8,66,070	2,688
20—30 ,, ...	16,04,279	5,870
30—40 ,, ...	12,47,005	5,698
40—50 ,, ...	9,08,072	5,925
50—60 ,, ...	5,96,681	6,267
60 and over ...	5,30,751	14,623
Not stated ...	...	2,235

857. It will be seen from the above statement that the mortality rates are the highest, year after year, in the

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICE

age period "Under One Year" and falls suddenly in the next two age groups. The mortality is lowest (1·5) in the 10-15 age group, thereafter rising gradually till the end of life.

858. The following are the numbers of deaths reported under the chief causes listed in the death returns :—

Sl. No.	Causes of Death	Number as reported	Corrected Figures
1	Plague	106	231
2	Small-pox	1,140	2,484
3	Cholera	1,300	2,832
4	Malaria	12,85)	28,015
5	Typhoid	2,442	5,320
6	Dysentery and Diarrhœa ...	8,178	17,817
7	Respiratory Diseases ...	2,854	6,218
8	Tuberculosis ...	3,147	6,856
9	Leprosy	473	1,031
10	Maternal Deaths ...	958	2,087
11	Suicide	234	510
12	Drowning	742	1,617
13	Wounds and Accidents ...	625	1,362
14	Killed by Wild Beasts ...	26	57
15	Snake bite	120	261
16	Rabies	42	91
17	All other causes ...	25,567	55,700
18	Causes not stated ...	1,706	3,717

859. Column (3) gives the corrected figures based on the number of returns received.

Bacteriological Section.

860. The following quantities of vaccines were manufactured and issued :—

		Manufactured	*Issued*
1	Anti-Cholera Vaccine ...	13,94,270	15,16,920
2	Anti-Plague Vaccine ...	1,56,750	65,400
3	T.A.B. Vaccine ...	37,900	30,050

Bureau of Epidemiology.

861. There is a gradual decline in the incidence of plague. The mortality from plague works out to 0·66 per one lakh of population during 1953 as against a mortality of 2·5 per lakh during 1952.

Plague.

862. The ectoparasite survey was continued with a view to ascertain how long the residual effect of D.D.T. would last. The fleas collected were under identification.

862. Eleven thousand three hundred and seventy-one anti-plague inoculations were done during the year in the infected villages. Cyanofumigation as a plague control is not being advocated in the light of excellent results obtained by spraying D.D.T.

Cholera.

863. Cholera which prevailed during the year 1952 continued during the year in a severe form showing an upward trend. Nine lakhs one hundred and sixty-nine persons were protected against cholera in the State. All the villages reporting infection and a belt of five miles around them were declared infected under the Public Health Act. Anticipatory inoculations in non-infected villages within a radius of five miles from the infected villages were undertaken.

Small-pox.

864. One thousand five hundred and ninety-seven attacks with 259 deaths were reported during the year as against 1,995 attacks with 522 deaths in the previous year. About 9,16,264 vaccinations were performed of which 1,89,206 were primary vaccinations and 7,27,058 re-vaccinations.

Tuberculosis.

865. Three thousand one hundred and forty-seven (6,856) deaths from tuberculosis were reported giving a specific death rate of 33 as campared with 35 in the previous year. The incidence was highest (46) in Tumkur District and lowest (24) in Mandya and Shimoga Districts.

(ii) Vaccine Institute.

Vaccination of Calves.

866. Seventeen (32) buffalo calves and 7 (5) cow calves were vaccinated during the year. Quantity of pulp collected was 8,314 (13,948, grs. which according to the present rate of dilution would be about 1·5 (3·5) million cases.

Clinical.

867. Forty-five (26) purified and bacteriologically tested lymph samples fit for issue were tried 91 (150) times on 1,333 (768) children in the Model Range.

868. A total of 2,832 (2,258) vaccinations were conducted in the Institute premises.

Issue of Lymph.

869. Vaccine lymph enough for 13,94,950 (13,57,040) cases were issued during the year.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICE

(iii) UNICEF Skim Milk Distribution Scheme.

870. The free distribution of milk to the vulnerable age groups of the population continued during the year in 80 Centres in the State. Under the emergent feeding scheme, 1,60,000 lbs. of skim milk powder was received and was distributed to about 7,000 beneficiaries, on an average, per day. UNICEF authorities have allocated 1,00,000 lbs. of skim milk powder under 2-year milk distribution scheme commencing from the year 1954. About 5,000 hexa vitamin tablets donated by the American Children were distributed in parts of the State where famine conditions prevailed.

(iv) National Malaria Control Programme.

871. The National Malaria Control Programme which is based on the recommendations of the Planning Commission and launched with the help of T.C.A. which is making grants of D.D.T. and equipment for implementation of the programme is administered by the Ministry of Health, Government of India, in collaboration with the State Government. The programme extends anti-malaria campaign of the Centre and the States by means of central co-ordination organisation, *viz.*, the Malaria Institution of India. This Institute organises all Malaria control operations in the country.

872. Under the National Malaria Control scheme free anti-malaria drugs, D.D.T., 20 motor trucks, sprayers and other transport equipment were received. The cost of these approximately works out to Rs. 3,98,000 and the annual supply of insecticide works out to Rs. 10,05,000.

General.

873. Sanction was accorded to the purchase of 50 tons of D.D.T. from the Government of India Stores at Bombay at a cost of about Rs. 3,50,000.

874. The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 25,00,000 excluding the National Malaria Control Programme and the cost of equipment.

(v) Hospitals and Dispensaries.

875. There were 491 Medical institutions at the beginning of the year. Twelve new institutions were opened

and 2 cancelled during the year. With the integration of the seven taluks of Bellary District, 25 medical institutions came under the administrative control of the Mysore Medical Department. There were thus 526 hospitals and dispensaries in the State at the end of the year.

876. On an average, there was one institution for every 63·3 sq. miles of area and for a population of 18,724 in the State including the integrated District of Bellary.

877. Out of 526 institutions, 100 were hospitals and 426 were dispensaries; 418 were rural and 108 were urban; 80 were meant specially for women and children and 446 were general institutions meant for all. One hundred and twenty-seven were Government institutions maintained entirely or mostly by the Government funds. Fourteen were Government-aided Missionary institutions, 382 were Local Fund and Municipal institutions receiving contributions from Local Bodies, three were others (Non-aided institutions) of which one was Missionary and 2 were Industrial.

Doctors.

878. The number of doctors working in all the medical institutions was 857 of whom 672 were men and 185 women. Four hundred and fifty-one were in urban areas and 406 in rural areas, 397 were in State Public institutions and 38 were in State special institutions, 381 in Local and Municipal institutions and 41 in private institutions.

Nurses.

879. There were 757 Nurses, 630 midwives and 527 compounders working during the year.

880. Eighteen medical probationers, 43 Assistant Surgeons Grade II, 7 Lady Assistant Surgeons Grade II, 23 nurses, 15 midwives, 40 compounders and 5 clerks were newly appointed during the year.

Beds

881. The total number of beds provided in all the institutions was 6,930 (5,940) of which, 3,085 were for men and 3,845 for women and children.

882. The number of admissions to all the institutions during the year was 1,72,654 (1,57,096). Of these, 53,459 were men, 96,438 women and 22,757 children; 1,30,964 were cured, 25,178 relieved, 10,021 discharged otherwise and 6,491 died. The percentage of death to total treated was 3·2 (3·4). The daily average number of in-patients treated was 7,946·7 (5,619·1).

Out Patients.

883. The number of new out-patients treated in all the institutions was 80,70,510 (77,92,673). Of these

29,76,494 were men, 22,14,098 women and 28,79,918 children. The average daily attendance of new and old out-patients treated was 38,348·3 (27,22·43).

Note —In almost all the institutions of the State, the general practice is to register all patients as a rule, as out-door patients first and then to admit suitable cases as in-door patients. So, the number of out-patients mentioned generally includes the number of in-patients treated in the institutions.

884. The following is a list of the diseases for which the highest number of in-patients were treated and the deaths amongst them :—

Diseases	No. of in-patients	
	Treated	Died
1. Malaria	9,747	150
2. Complications of pregnancy and child birth	8,696	107
3. Anæmia	6,021	298
4. Wounds	4 164	42
5. Inflamatory diseases of the eye ...	3,929	15
6. Avitaminosis and deficiency states ...	2,349	280

885. The following were the most prevailing causes of mortality in the State :—

Cause of mortality	No. of deaths
1. Gastro-enteritis and colitis	567
2. Tuberculosis Respiratory	352
3. Anæmia	298
4. Avitaminosis and deficiency states	260
5. Typhoid	178
6. Heart diseases	172

886. The following were the most prevailing diseases for which out-patients were treated in the institutions :—

Diseases	Number treated
1. Malaria	8,33,222
2. Digestive diseases	5,88,299
3. Wounds	5,18,811
4. Influenza	5,16,689
5. Acute Bronchitis	4,42,388
6. Scabies	3,10,594

887. Some of the infectious diseases for which patients were treated both in-door and out-door were :—

Diseases	In-patients		Percentage of death	Out-patients treated
	Treated	Died		
1. Cholera ...	549	103	18·8	2,666
2. Dysentery ...	3,796	164	4·3	39,375
3. Leprosy ...	384	14	3·9	1,410
4. Plague ...	62	17	27·4	66
5. Small-pox ...	462	86	18·6	319
6. Enteric fever ...	2,334	180	7·7	17,625

888. The number of patients treated in the specialist hospitals and wards were :—

Dental diseases	47,751
Diseases of the eye	85,507
Leprosy	703
Complications of pregnancy, child birth and puerperium ...	82,4 5
Diseases of the Ear	23,585
Diseases of the nose	19,251
Diseases of Throat	8 868

Surgical operations.

889. The total number of operations performed in all the medical institutions was 1,63,836 (1,42,960) of which 1,48,619 were principal and 15,217 were secondary. The number of deaths was 242. The percentage of deaths to total operations performed was ·14 (·17).

Parturition cases.

890. The total number of Parturition cases conducted by trained midwives and nurses both inside and outside the institutions including Maternity Homes was 80,620 (73,858). Of these, 39,456 were institutional and 41,164 were domiciliary.

891. The number of maternity beds available was 1,827. Of the total number of labour cases, 67,204 were normal and 13,416 abnormal. The number of maternal deaths was 371, the maternal mortality rate being 4·64 per 1,000 births. The number of live births was 76,374. The infantile mortality rate was 21·68 per 1,000 live births. The number of still births was 5,551.

Finance.

892. Excluding the Government contribution of Rs. 89,63,184, the total receipts during the year under the various heads such as contributions by Local Bodies, fees, and contributions from patients, charitable collections and other miscellaneous recoveries amounted to Rs. 24,84,133. The total expenditure for the year under salaries to staff, medicines, diet, buildings, apparatus, etc., amounted to

(B) 1692

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Rs. 1,07,37,777. The per capita expenditure on medical services for the year was Rs. 1-0-9.

Anti-Tuberculosis measures.

893. There were 902 beds for T. B. patients in 1953.

The total collections of the Third Tuberculosis Seals Sale campaign amounted to Rs. 3,250, from which an amount of Rs. 1,041 has been transferred to the Tuberculosis Association of India, New Delhi, as its share of collections including a proportionate share of expenses incurred by the Centre in the supply of seals, posters, etc.., to Mysore.

894. The Mass Radiography Unit has been functioning in the out-patients department of the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore. During the year, 9,999 individuals took advantage of the unit. Factory workers, specially of Hindustan Aircraft, Binny Mills, Indian Telephone Industries, Government Electric Factory, etc., were being checked radiographically.

895. The number of Leprosy cases treated in the Central Asylum and in the several part-clinics were :—

...	Out-patients	In-patients
1. Leper Asylum, Bangalore	973	355
2. Chamarajanagar, Mysore District ...	28	...
3. Malavalli, Mandya District ...	23	...
4. T.-Narasipur, Mysore District ...	36	...
5. Hosur, Kolar District ...	55	...
6. Krishnarajendra Hospital, Mysore (Dermological Department) ...	147	...
7. Broadway Road Clinic, Civil Station, Bangalore	18	...
Total ...	1,280	355

Mental Hospital.

896. The number of in-patients admitted was 1,296 (10,91). Of these, 756 were men, 535 women and 5 children; 1,044 were Hindus, 101 muslims, 151 others; 190 were cured, 557 improved, 125 discharged otherwise, 62 died and 363 remained under treatment.

897. The numher of out-patients treated was 3,396 (2,130). Of these, 1,038 were men, 972 women and 1,386 children.

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898. Sanction was accorded for the starting of a Research Institute in Psychology in the Mental Hospital as a nucleus to the All-India Institute of Mental Health. A sum of Rs. 5 lakhs was provided under the Five-Year Plan for Post-graduate training and research facilities. A senior lecturer in Physics of the Central College, Bangalore, was appointed as a part-time officer in charge of the Department of Electro-Encephalography.

Upgrading of the Mental Hospital, Bangalore.

899. As usual, the bulk of purchases of medicines and instruments was made through the Stores Purchase Committee and the Mysore Industrial and Testing Laboratory, Ltd., as required by the rules. The purchases made through Stores Purchase Committee amounted to Rs. 4,44,661 as against Rs. 5,82,071 made during the previous year. The purchases from the Mysore Industrial and Testing Laboratory, Ltd., amounted to Rs. 5,29,174 (Rs. 5,82,030). The local purchases made in special and emergent cases amounted to Rs. 96,114 (Rs. 1,07,699).

Medical Inspection.

900. Three whole-time Departmental Medical Inspectors, 13 private medical practitioners, 88 Assistant Surgeons in charge of dispensaries, 37 Assistant Medical Officers of Health in charge of Health Units, 2 Medical Officers of Health and 47 Lady doctors were in charge of medical inspection work in Schools and Colleges.

Victoria Hospital, Bangalore.

901. The number of new in-patients admitted during the year was 16,259. Of these, 9,994 were men, 4,008 were women and 2,257 were children, Of these, 12,101 were cured, 2,665 were relieved, 563 discharged otherwise and 930 died. The daily average number of new and old patients treated was 701·9.

902. The total number of out-patients treated was 1,29,699 (1,24,725). Of these, 62,886 were men and 48,765 were women and 18,048 were children.

Surgical Operations.

903. The number of surgical operations performed was 20,703 (16,119). Of these, 20,540 resulted in cure, 141 in relief and 6 in death.

904. *Cardiac Department.*—The total number of in-patients treated for Cardiac diseases during the year was 1,087 and the number of out-patients treated was 6,203,

Krishnarajendra Hospital, Mysore.

905. A total number of 10,997 patients was admitted for treatment. The percentage of death to the total number treated was 5·0 (5.4).

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICE

906. The number of new out-patients treated was 2,12,193 (86,692). Of these, 89,023 were men, 65,204 were women and 57,966 children.

907. The number of surgical operations performed was 24,269 (18,043).

Vani Vilas Hospital, Bangalore.

908. The number of women patients admitted was 15,710 (15,025). Of these, 13,734 (12,152) were cured, 1,648 (1,579) were relieved, 240 (216) were discharged otherwise and 88 (78) died.

909. The number of out-patients treated was 50.843 (43,695). Of these, 32,126 (27,893) were women and 18,717 (15,802) were children.

910. The number of full term parturition cases admitted was 9,208 (9,108). Of these, 5,600 were normal cases and 3,602 were abnormal. The number of premature deliveries was 399, miscarriages 157 and abortions 591. Out of a total of 9,874 births, 9,224 were live births and 652 still births. Of the former, 449 infants died.

Lady Curzon Hospital, Bangalore.

911. The number of in-patients treated was 11,008 (10,875). Of these, 9,552 were women and 1,456 were children, for which 9,350 were cured, 442 relieved, 326 discharged otherwise and 390 died,

912. The number of out-patients treated was 63,864 (39,374). Of these, 38,065 were women and 25,799 children.

913. The number of parturition cases admitted was 4,225. Of these, 3,325 were normal and 900 were abnormal. The number of premature deliveries was 62, miscarriages 100 and abortions 294. The number of maternal deaths was 30. Out of 4,225 births, 4,119 were live births and 106 were still births. Of the former, 105 died.

Sabapathy Government Hadquarters Hospital, Bellary.

914. The number of in-patients admitted during the quarter was 1,846. Of these, 1,113 were men, 417 were women and 316 were children; 870 were cured, 570 were relieved, 272 were discharged otherwise and 134 died. The daily average number of in-patients treated was 247·0.

915. The total number of out-patients treated was 11,112. Of these, 6,517 were men, 2,608 were women and 1,987 were children.

Minto Ophthalmic Hospital, Bangalore.

916. The number of in-patients treated was 2,715 (2,630). Of these, 1,302 were men, 1,030 women and 383 children; 912 were cured, 1,274 relieved, 527 discharged otherwise and 2 died.

917. The number of out-patients treated was 38,342 (41,321). Of these, 20,024 men, 9,119 women and 9,199 children.

The Princess Krishnajammanni Sanatorium, Mysore.

918. The number of in-patients treated was 912 (912). Of these, 540 were men, 363 women and 9 children, Two hundred and fifteen were cured, 479 relieved, 194 discharged otherwise and 24 died.

919. The number of out-patients that attended the hospital was 3,990 (5,938). Of these, 2,176 were men, 1,448 women and 366 children.

CHAPTER X.—DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

(i) Education.

Institutions.

920. An event of great importance was the merger of seven Taluks of the Bellary District with the State from 1st October 1953 and consequent assumption of control of all Educational institutions in the merged areas. Consequently the year witnessed further strides in the field of education and there was an all-round increase in different grades of Public Institutions including the literacy classes conducted by the Mysore State Adult Education Council. On 31st March 1954, there were 12,646 (11,844) Public Institutions and 2,396 (1,809) Adult Literacy Classes with a total enrolment of 9,09,657 (8,68,914) and 39,586 (34,192) pupils respectively.

921. The following statement shows the classification of institutions by managements for boys and girls with their strength as on 31st March 1954 (includes the adult literacy classes also).

Management	Boys' Schools		Girls' Schools		Total	
	No. of Schools	Strength	No. of Schools	Strength	No. of Schools	Strength
1. Central Government.	2	270	...	...	2	270
2. State Government	9,518	6,24,784	664	82,054	10,182	7,06,838
3. District Board ...	341	29,490	...	...	341	29,490
4. Municipal ...	98	26,497	3	1,491	101	27,988
5. Aided ...	3,999	1,49,948	349	28,799	4,348	1,78,727
6. Unaided ...	60	4,927	8	1,003	68	5,930
Total ...	14,018	8,35,916	1,024	1,13,327	15,042	9,49,243

General.

922. Including the recently merged area of Bellary, the percentage of pupils under instruction in all Public Institutions (excluding the literacy classes) to the total estimated population of school-going age of 26,89,200 was 35·30 (35·85), 47·85 (48·37) for boys and 22·07 (22·66) for girls. On an average, there was one school (excluding

literacy classes) for an area of 2·63 (2·49) square miles and for every 833 (802) persons.

High Schools.

923. There was an increase in the number of high schools during the year. The number of high schools increased from 222 to 245 and their total strength from 68,289 to 74,196. The District Boards in the State which have taken up the question of starting high schools under their management, opened two more high schools during the year, and with the addition of six District Board Schools of Bellary, the number of District Board Schools in the State was 53. Three more Government High Schools, one for boys and two for girls, in the Bellary District have increased the total number of Government High Schools to 44 (31 for boys and 13 for girls) during the year. In addition, three Municipal High Schools and five Aided High Schools, including the one European Girls' High School in Bellary have come under the control of the Department. Further, two Schools, *viz.*, Mothiveerappa High School, Davangere, and Mahatma Gandhi High School, Kunigal, under private management were taken over by Government.

Middle Schools.

924. There were 732 middle schools with an enrolment of 1,26,949 pupils as against 712 with a strength of 1,30,967. The increase in the number of middle schools was due to the conversion of New Type Middle Schools into Pucca Middle Schools during the year, and one Middle School for girls at Bellary has increased the number of Girls' Schools by one during the year. In addition, there were 8 Senior Basic Schools, with an enrolment of 1,586 pupils in the State, the increase being due to the inclusion of five Private Schools of Bellary.

New Type Middle Schools.

925. The Scheme of sanctioning of the New Middle Schools with a view to providing Middle School Education in rural parts is being continued, and the number of New Type Middle Schools in the State during the year increased from 697 schools with a total strength of 1,15,608 pupils (79,333 boys and 36,275 girls), (48,079 pupils in Middle School Classes and 67,529 in Primary Classes) to 753 schools with a total strength of 1,19,213 pupils (80,793 boys and 38,420 girls; 48,084 in Middle School Classes and 71,129 in Primary Classes). This includes 24 Higher Elementray Schools of Bellary District with a strength of

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4,606 pupils (3,754 boys and 852 girls). On an average, there were 69 pupils studying in Middle School Classes of every New Type Middle School when there were 173 pupils for every Pucca Middle School. The number of pupils studying in Middle School Sections of New Type Middle Schools formed 25·31 (26·85) per cent of the total number of pupils in all Middle School classes.

Primary Education.

926. The expansion of Primary Education was continued in the State by opening additional schools in Rural Areas and 59 new schools including six for Urban Areas, were sanctioned.

927. The Scheme of full compulsion initiated in the nine District Head-quarter Taluks of the State is being continued.

928. The number of Lower Primary Schools excluding the New Type Middle Schools in the State increased from 9,821 to 10,488 and the enrolment from 5,08,709 pupils including 1,77,722 girls to 5,38,436 pupils including 1,89,697 girls. The increase in the number of schools during the year, was due to the addition of 463 Lower Elementary Schools of the Bellary District, where the Elementary Education is mostly under the management of the Local and Municipal Boards and private bodies in contrast to the other areas of the State. The increase is also due to the opening of 197 single Teacher Schools in the Rural parts of the State under the Emergency Scheme sponsored by the Government of India.

Adult Education.

929. The Mysore State Adult Education Council continued its activities by conducting 2,398 (1,809) (including 30 Adult Night Schools of Bellary) literacy classes during the year. The total number of persons under instruction was 39,586 as against 34,192 in the previous year and the number of persons made literate was 26,917 as against 32,541 in the previous year.

930. The number of new Libraries started in rural parts during the year was 77 (38) bringing the total number of Rural Libraries to 2,231.

931. The Annual Government grant to the Council continued to be Rs. 5 lakhs for the year.

932. The following statement shows the number and percentage of students in different grades in public institutions.

Kind of Institutions	No. of pupils			Percentage		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
University including Central Government Research Institutions and Military School	18,347	2,650	20,997	2·78	0·92	2·21
Oriental Colleges ...	881	100	981	0·13	0·03	0·11
High Schools ..	57,196	17,000	74,196	8·66	5·88	7·82
Middle Schools including Senior Basic Schools.	97,306	31,229	1,28,535	14·74	10·81	13·54
Primary Schools including Junior Basic and Nursery Schools.	4,35,611	2,30,604	6,66,215	65·98	79·79	70·18
Special Schools including literacy classes.	50,883	7,436	58,319	7·71	2·57	6·14
Total ..	6,60,224	2,89,019	9,49,243	100·00	100.00	100 00

933. The average daily attendance of pupils in all public institutions including literacy classes was 7,72,721 or 81·4 per cent of the total strength as against 7,33,279 or 81·4 per cent in the previous year.

934. The number of separate institutions for the Education of the Depressed Class Students was 481 (479) for boys including 5 for Scheduled Tribes exclusively opened under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution and two for girls during the year and their strength was 17,960 (17,066) of whom 7,634 boys and 3,349 girls belonged to the Depressed Classes as against 7,600 boys and 5,055 girls during the previous year. In addition, there were 75,017 (75,818) pupils (54,728 boys and 20,289 girls) in general schools making on the whole, a total of 86,000 pupils (62,362 boys and 22,881 girls) as against 86,817 (63,936 boys and 22,881 girls) pupils of the above communities in the previous year in all the institutions. The very small decrease in the number of Depressed Class pupils in the educational institutions is perhaps partly due to the general decline in the strength of educational institutions noticed during the year. Education of the Depressed Classes.

935. A special feature under this item was the opening of three more separate Primary Schools ; one at Penjahalli, Heggadadevanakote Taluk, another at Budibadaga, Chamarajanagar Taluk of Mysore District with Hostels attached to them and one more at Kundagal, Hosanagar Taluk,

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Shimoga District, for the Scheduled Tribes under the Development Scheme for the educational advancement of these tribes.

Muslim Education.

936. The number of separate Elementary Schools including New Type Middle Schools for the Education of Muslim boys and girls was 1,252 (1,007 for boys and 245 for girls), with a total strength of 73,992 (37,551 boys and 36,441 girls), of whom 37,474 boys and 35,651 girls belonged to the Muslim Community. In addition, there were 75 Urdu Middle Schools (59 for boys and 16 for girls) with a total strength of 8,278 pupils (5,773 boys and 2,505 girls) of whom 4,603 boys and 2,163 girls belonged to the community. Further, there was one Municipal High School in Bellary in Urdu as medium of instruction in Middle School Classes and lower with a total strength of 388 pupils. Thus, altogether, there were 1,328 separate schools for the education of Muslims with a total strength of 82,658 pupils (43,712 boys and 38,946 girls) of whom 42,465 boys and 37,814 girls belonged to the Muslim Community.

937. The following statement shows the number and strength of the several kinds of Public Institutions including colleges under the control of the University.

Kind of Institutions	Number of Institutions.	Strength.
1. Lower Primary Schools including New Type Middle Schools for boys.	10,638	5,87,702
Do Girls	603	69,947
2. Middle Schools for Boys	622	1,04,375
Do Girls	110	22,574
3. High School for Boys	203	59,466
Do Girls	42	14,730
4. Samskrita Schools	79	2,821
5. Orient (Samskrita and Hindi) Colleges ...	5	981
6. Adult Literacy Classes	2,396	39,586
7. Commercial Schools	68	5,739
8. Industrial and Technical Schools	21	2,768
9 Agricultural Schools	2	103
10. Training Institutions	13	1,989
11. Special Schools for Handicapped	1	79
12. Nursery Schools	64	3,747
13. Basic Schools	123	10,152
14. Other schools (including Engineering and Medical, etc.)	14	1,987
15. Military School	1	180
16. Colleges for Men and Women (including professional and Centrally administered Research Institutions and the Indian Institute of Science.)	36	20,817
17 University	1	...
Total ...	15,042	9,49,243

938. The number of separate institutions including literacy classes for the Education of women increased from 968 schools with a strength of 1,08,519 pupils including 5,181 boys to 1,024 with a total enrolment of 1,13,327 pupils inclusive of 5,588 boys. The increase in the number of institutions was due to the opening of more literacy classes by the Mysore State Adult Education Council. There was a small decrease in the number of primary schools but the decrease was not due to any fall in the actual number of schools but due to reclassification of schools according to stages, *i.e.*, Lower and Higher Elementary in Civil Area. There were 260 literacy classes exclusively for women with an enrolment of 3,648 Adults. In addition, 1,81,280 girls were studying in boys' schools making a total of 2,,89,019 girls under instruction in the State as against 2,70,274 in the previous year and forming 30·45 per cent of the total number of pupils attending all types of educational institutions. The increase in the number of girls under instruction over the previous year was 18,745 and this was due to the inclusion of the strength of girl pupils in the schools of Bellary District. Education of Women.

939. The results of the Mysore S.S.L.C. and other Examinations in respect of girl candidates were as follows :—

Kind of Examinations	Number		Percentage
	Appeared	Passed	
1. Mysore S.S.L.C. March 1954	3,107	1,970	63·41
Do Sep. 1954	725	383	52·84
2. Samskrita Examinations	83	55	66·27
3. Teachers Training ...	232	151	65 09

940. Liberal amounts were made available for the award of Scholarships to pupils studying in High, Middle and New Type Middle Schools and Oriental Colleges. The distribution was as follows :— Scholarships.

941. Backward Communities (excluding Muslims) Rs. 2,36,146, Depressed Classes Boys Rs. 72,855, Muslims Rs. 8,100, Merit Rs. 1,080, Special Rs. 22,488, Samskrita Education Rs. 17,861, Military Rs. 33,145, Girls Rs. 32,300 including Rs. 5,120 for Muslim Girls, Rs. 4,500 for Malnad Scholarships, Rs. 1,260 for other scholarships and

Rs. 27,340 for stipends, etc., in Training Institutions. In all a sum of Rs. 4,57,075 has been provided for the purpose in the Budget for the year.

Free Studentships.

942. The number of pupils receiving Government Scholarships was 4,644 in High Schools and 4,152 in Middle Schools. In addition, 14,389 (11,294) pupils including all scholarship holders enjoyed fee-concessions in the High Schools of the State.

Results of the Public Examinations.

943. One notable feature in the system of Examination was that the Middle School and Upper Primary Public Examinations were abolished with effect from March 1954 and Class Examinations for purposes of promotion to the 1st Year High School Class were ordered to be continued.

944. The following statement shows the results of the several public examinations.

Public Examinations held during 1953-54.

Examination	Number		Percentage of passes
	Appeared	Passed	
1. Mysore S.S.L.C. Examination of March '54...	19,694	10,690	54·28
Do Sept. '54 ...	6,011	3,127	52·02
2. Teachers' Certificate Examination ...	744	469	63·04
3. Samskrita Examinations ...	873	497	55·78
4. Commercial Examinations,			
November 1953 ...	1,770	712	40·25
May 1954 ...	3,692	1,389	27·62

Bharat Scouts and Guides.

945. The total strength of the movement under the various branches of Scouting as on 31st March 1954 was 32,105 (32,595). The usual grant of Rs. 50,000 per annum was made to the Bharat Scouts and Guides. Most of the Districts had arranged a number of Service Centres and have done appreciable work in the amelioration of rural population.

2. A number of Preliminary, Advanced and Petrol leaders' trainings were held in the State and 200 teachers were trained.

3. In April 1953, a World Guiders' training was held in Ceylon and was attended by 2 delegates from Bangalore.

4. The State Association conducted on an extensive scale in each district a number of "Shramadan and Social Service Camps" (Scout Service Projects) and 14 such camps were held during the year and works of an aggregate value of Rs. 1,20,000 were done by scouts in collaboration with ryots.

5. A strong and representative contingent of 180 Scouts participated in the First All-India Jamboree held in Secunderabad between 29th December 1953 and 2nd January 1954.

6. A Commissioners' Training Course was held in October 1953 at Doddaballapur and 11 candidates underwent training.

Medical Inspection.

946. Inspection, was in force in the Corporation Area of Bangalore City and in Mysore City and in 145 mofussil centres. Eighty-six thousand and thirty-four pupils including 5,936 girls were examined. Of these, 10,725 pupils including 516 girls were treated for various ailments. The Chief Medical Inspector of Schools has reported that the children examined suffer from malnutrition and the number of such pupils being 3,683 and stressed the need for intensive and co-ordinated work in the earlier years of school-life and setting up of school clinics for follow-up work.

(ii) Encouragement to Authors.

947. Thirty-seven applications for subvention were received from Editors of Books and Publishers of Journals and subventions in all the 37 cases were sanctioned to the extent of Rs. 1,995-8-0 during the year.

948. In the competition for Devaraja Bahadur Charity literary prizes, 10 books and 6 manuscripts were received. Of these, 9 books were selected for review. A Committee is appointed to judge the works received and to award prizes.

Libraries.

949. The total number of volumes in the Education and Office Libraries attached to the Office of the Director of Public Instruction at the close of the year was 5,729 (5,685) and 2,138 (2,121), respectively. There were 2 Public Libraries at Bangalore and Mysore for which grants amounting to Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 4,000 respectively were paid during the year. Additional grants from other sources like Municipality, etc , were also received during the year. There were 36 Public Libraries and Reading Rooms in the State receiving Government grant. A sum of Rs. 14,415 (Rs. 17,395) has been sanctioned as grant-in-aid to all these libraries.

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Finance.

950. The total expenditure on public instruction including University Education amounted to Rs. 4,83,00,642 as against Rs. 4,49,19,093 in the previous year. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 21,70,866 (Rs. 22,52,464) was spent on institutions managed by the Central Government and on Indian Institute of Science, Rs. 2,48,94,376 (Rs. 2,35,04,564) on institutions managed by the State Government, Rs.11,22,495 (Rs. 3,57,470) by District Boards, Rs. 2,12,455 (Rs. 3,03,565) on University Department, Rs. 14,87,626 (Rs. 12,19,218) by Municipalities, Rs. 48,60,497 (Rs. 41,78,921) on Aided Institutions, Rs. 2,02,971 (Rs. 1,58,927) on unaided but recognised Institutions, Rs. 58,93,485 (Rs. 63,28,112) on Buildings and Equipment including the Research Institutions, Rs. 13,72,301 (Rs. 8,96,384) on Scholarships awarded both by the State and Central Governments, Rs. 48,56,380 (Rs. 45,11,296) on other Miscellaneous items and Rs. 12,27,230 (Rs. 12,08,172) on Direction and Inspection and totalling in all Rs. 1,33,49,356 towards indirect expenditure. The total direct expenditure on education amounted to Rs. 3,49,51,286 (Rs. 3,19,75,129) or 72·36 (71·18) per cent of the total expenditure. The increase of nearly Rs. 30 lakhs under direct expenditure was due to the inclusion of the expenditure on schools in Bellary for the complete year 1953-54 though the State Government had spent only for the 2nd half year of 1953-54.

951. The amount spent on different grades of education was as follows :—

Grades of Education	Expenditure Rs.	Percentage Total
1. Collegiate Education including professional and University Department.	39,83,057	8·25
2. Oriental Do do ...	1,64,295	0·34
3. High Schools for Boys	43,15,283	8·96
Do Girls	10,13,775	2·10
4. Middle Schools including Senior Basic for Boys.	38,27,298	7·93
Do for Girls ...	8,85,092	1·83
5. Primary Schools including Nursery and Junior Basic Schools for Boys.	1,41,70,316	29·35
Do do for Girls ...	18,25,038	3·78
6. Training Institutions for Men	7,48,364	1·55
Do for Women	1,01,134	0·21
7. Special and Technical Education including Adult Literacy Classes, etc., for Men	17,16,076	3·55
Do do for Women ...	30,692	0·01
8. Research Institutions (including Military School Central Government).	21,70,866	4·50
Total Direct ...	3,49,51,286	72·36
Indirect ...	1,33,49,356	27·64
Grand Total ...	4,83,00,642	100·00

952. The average cost of education per head of population was Rs. 4-9-3 (Rs. 4-11-8). Of this, a sum of Rs. 3-10-10 (Rs. 3-13-7) or 80·24 (81·36) per cent was met from Government Funds.

(iii) University of Mysore.

953. The University continued to register steady progress in all spheres during the year. As usual, the number of students admitted to the several courses and the number of candidates for the University Examinations were on the increase. They were :—

	1953-54	*1952-53*
(i) Total number of students in the University and Affiliated Institutions.	20,376	19,152
(ii) Total number of candidates for the University Examinations.	16,131	15,463

954. To meet the demand for more seats in the University Institutions, Committees were appointed to report on the possibilities of opening Colleges in Chamarajnagar, T. Narasipur, Ramanathpur and Sirigere, and on the desirability of upgrading certain Intermediate Colleges.

955. The following important amendments were made in the Ordinances :—

(i) Ordinance 38 regarding fee concessions in respect of women students studying in the Arts and Science Colleges.

(ii) Ordinance 76 regarding additions of certain courses such as Music, Home Science and Drama as Optional subjects for the Degree Course in Arts and Science.

956. Home Science was made one of the optional subjects for the B.A. Degree Course in the Maharani's College for Women, Bangalore.

957. The University accepted the following Endowments :—

(i) Rs. 10,000	The Parvathi Chandrasekhara Aiyer Scholarship to encourage Women's Education.
(ii) Rs. 2,000	The Professor K.R.K. Ananthan Memorial Prize to encourage the study of Education.

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958. The Inter-University Board meeting and Quinquennial Conference of Universities of India, Burma and Ceylon were held at Mysore in December 1953.

National Cadet Corps.

959. The National Cadet Corps Service Camp was held from 7th to 27th October 1953. The N.C.C. Cadets with the co-operation of the local villagers constructed 11 miles All Weather Road connecting Akkihebbalu, Lakshmipura, Hemagiri, etc.

Scout Community Project.

960. During December 1953, the Social Service Camp was held at Chikkayarahalli for about a fortnight and 50 Scouts participated in it. The project activities included such items as metalling a 3-furlong road in the village, laying out of a circle, helping the villagers in harvest work, general cleaning of the village, economic survey of the village, Samskriti Prachar and organising games for village children, etc. The State Chief Commissioner and the President of the Mysore Pradesh Congress Committee visited the camp. The estimated cost of the works done in the camp was about Rs. 35,000,

Convocation.

961. The thirty-fourth Annual Convocation of the University was held on 8th January 1954, in the Crawford Hall, Mysore. His Highness the Chancellor presided. Sri Radhakumud Mookerji, M.A., Ph.D., D. Litt., Member of Parliament, delivered the Convocation Address.

Buildings.

962. A provision of Rs. 5,50,000 was made in the University Budget for 1953-54 under "Construction and Repairs". Of this, a sum of Rs. 4,20,410 was spent during the year.

(iv) The Mysore Government Museum.

Galleries.

963. The sculptures which were lent to the Royal Academy of Indian Arts for exhibition at London were returned and they are erected on pedestals along with the other sculptures in the newly designed sculpture gallery.

Zoology.

964. New lables were introduced in the Zoology Section. Action was taken to acquire fresh specimens of birds and mammals.

965. Instructive and educative descriptive labels were introduced to facilitate the visitors to get acquainted with Archæology and Archæological specimens.

966. The component parts of the Hoysalas temple and many other sculptures of excellent workmanship which are installed in the " Hoysala Section of the Gallery " give vivid idea of art and architectural perfection attained during the Hoysala period in the State of Mysore. Sculpture Gallery.

967. Two silver coins were presented to the Museum by the Ministry of Education, Government of India. Numismatics.

968. Gallery talks to the school children were continued as usual. Seven thousand one hundred and forty-five students, accompanied by 237 teachers from 173 educational institutions from Bangalore and other parts of India visited the Institution. Educational Work.

969. Nearly 2,71,598 visitors went round the galleries during the year. Visitors.

970. The annual budget grant for the up-keep of the institution was Rs. 12,900 and the actual expenditure amounted to Rs. 9,183. Maintenance.

971. The Government Museum continued to attract visitors including many distinguished persons from all parts of India. The Director General of Archæology in India and Government Epigraphist for the Government of India also visited the Museum during the year. General.

(v) Sri Jayachamarajendra Occupational Institute, Bangalore.

972. The Institute started its eleventh year of working from 1st July 1953. One thousand and twenty-seven applications for admission were received from all over India. The Admission Committee interviewed candidates who had applied for admission to several courses and the number of students admitted was 367 bringing the total strength to 678 (647). A good number of non-Mysoreans and refugees were also admitted in addition to those who were deputed from Government of India and other State Governments.

973. The Public Examinations in the Certificate, Diploma, Short-term and Adult-craftsman courses under the old scheme and First and Second Year examinations under the new scheme were conducted as usual in April-May 1953 by the Central Board of Technical Examinations. Examinations.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

Scholarships.

974. In all one hundred and twenty-nine scholarships were made payable for ten months in a year. In addition, several District Boards and Municipal Councils awarded 18 scholarships to candidates coming from their respective areas with a view to encourage technical education in the State.

Equipment.

975. A sum of Rs. 1,11,589 was utilised during the year for the purchase of equipment.

Library.

976. The total number of technical books in the Library at the end of the year was 5,595.

Cine Photo Service Laboratory.

977. The Cine Photo Service Laboratory executed a number of outside orders for taking photography, etc., and a gross revenue of Rs. 1,797 was realised. The hiring charges of Cinema equipment to outside film producers was undertaken and an income of Rs. 8,868 was realised.

978. The Radio Service Laboratory serviced a large number of radios belonging to Government Departments and the public and realised Rs. 2,371 during the year. The Public Address equipment with microphone and loud-speakers was installed and operated by the staff and students of the Radio and Sound Engineering sections at a number of important functions and realised a sum of Rs. 6,641.

979. The Sound Recording section undertook recording works both film and disc for private producers and Government Departments and realised about Rs. 4,000 as hire charges.

Auto Service Station.

980. The Auto Service Station undertook the servicing of cars, trucks and lorries belonging to Government Departments and other agencies. A sum of Rs. 5,000 was realised.

981. Filming the Khedda Operations, 1953, was taken up by the Institute with a special grant of Rs. 5,000.

Occupational Institute, Davangere.

982. The following courses of study were offered in the Institute:—

I. Diploma Courses (3 years duration)—

1. Electrical Engineering (General)
2. Mechanical Engineering (General)
3. Civil Engineering (Construction and Draughtsmanship).

II. Artisan Course (One year duration)—
Tailoring and Dress-making.

983. The total strength of the Institute was 174 during the year. Eight merit scholarships, three depressed class scholarships, 24 backward class scholarships, five municipal scholarships, two private scholarships and two Government of India scholarships were awarded to the students. In addition, 30 per cent of the total strength of students were awarded free-ships.

984. Out of a sanctioned sum of Rs. 4·50 lakhs for construction of permanent buildings for the Institute, more than 4.00 lakhs were spent.

985. Equipment worth Rs. 93,109 was purchased for the Institute from the equipment grant of Rs. 1·10 lakhs provided in the budget during the year.

Occupational Institute, Hassan.

986. The Institute started its fourth year of working from 1st July 1953.

987. Diploma Courses: (i) Mechanical Engineering, (Machine Tools), (ii) Electrical Engineering (General) and (iii) Civil Engineering (Construction and Draughtsmanship). Courses of Study.

988. Artisan Course: Tailoring and Dress-making (two sections—one for boys and the other for ladies).

989. There were 165 students undergoing training in the Institute.

990. Equipment worth nearly Rs. 4.00 lakhs were purchased for the several Sections of the Institute from the last four years. Equipment.

Occupational Institute, Chintamani.

991. The following courses of study were offered during the year:—

Diploma Course.

1. Civil Engineering.
2. Electrical Engineering.

992. There were 82 students undergoing training in the Institute.

993. A sum of Rs. 1,00,000 was sanctioned in the Budget of the Institute for the year under "Equipment". Equipment.

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Rayalaseema Polytechnic, Bellary.

Courses of Study.

994. The Institute came under the Government of Mysore from 1st October 1953, as a result of the formation of the Andhra State and the consequent division of the Bellary District as between the Andhra and Mysore States. The Director of Technical Education in Mysore, Bangalore, assumed control of the Institute on 1st October 1953.

995. All the diploma and certificate courses, *viz.*, L.C.E., L.T.M., auto servicing, blacksmithy, cabinet making, electric wiring and general mechanics existing in the previous years were continued.

996. The number of students admitted for the Diploma and Certificate courses were 129 (142) and 105 (85) respectively.

997. As usual the department awarded 68 scholarships and stipends to the poor and meritorious students in the several classes, at Rs. 25 per mensem per head in diploma courses, and at Rs. 20 per mensem per head in certificate courses. A sum of Rs. 18,216-9-0 was spent on scholarships.

998. No additional equipment was acquired during the year.

999. A part of the Machinery costing Rs. 80,851 in the Auto Section was transferred to Andhra Polytechnic, Kakinada as per the orders of the Joint Director of Industries, Madras.

Workshop Production.

1000. The total value of production during the year was Rs. 17,287 of which the value of production on account of Government Departments was Rs. 13,889-12-0 (Rs. 40,160-5-0).

CHAPTER XI—MISCELLANEOUS

(i) Geology.

1001. The public evinced keen interest in obtaining mineral concessions in the State, such as certificates of approval, prospecting licences and mining leases. The total number of applications received during the year for the several types of mineral concessions were on the increase, especially for manganese.

Certificates of Approval.

1002. The number of certificates of approval current during the year was 187 of which 71 certificates were issued afresh and the rest renewed.

Prospecting licences.

1003. Two hundred and seven (207) prospecting licences were current as against 178 in the previous year.

Chromite.

1004. Restrictions regarding export of chromite continued except in certain cases of low grade ore which were governed by issue of permits by the department. No fresh licences were issued for exploiting the mineral during the year.

Gold.

1005. The following statement shows the quantity of fine gold produced by the four mining companies and its value ;—

	Ozs.	*Rs.*
Mysore Mines ...	70,592·0	16,297,850
Champion Reef ...	54,962·0	12,650,908
Oorgaum ...	19,328·0	4,635,874
Nundydroog ...	65,639·0	15,190,247
Total ...	210,521·0	48,775,879

Lime Stone.

1006. There was a production of 1,08,465 tons of limestone valued at Rs. 4,40,000 in the Bhadigund mines worked by the Mysore Iron and Steel Works.

Mineral Development.

1007. In addition to mining and marketing of other minerals, large scale mining for manganese ore was taken up in the Kumsi area. At several places near Bageshpura, mining was started for soapstone, which in the form of refractory bricks is used in furnace lining.

(B) 1692

MISCEL-LANEOUS

1008. The minerals mined and marketed by the Bureau during the year were :—

Mineral raw materials	Qnty. tons	Rate	Amount
		Rs.	Rs.
1. Aluminious clay ...	2,263	20	45,260
2. Asbestos ...	...	...	...
3. China Clay ...	636	90	57,240
4. Chromite-Byrapur ...	184	80	14,720
5. Feldspar ...	384	30	11,520
6. Manganese ore-Kumsi ...	2,690	40	1,07,600
7. Raw Clay ...	6,019	9	54,171
8. Soapstone blocks small Nos.	1,050	2	2,100
9. Soapstone blocks big ...	3,089	8	24,712
10. Soapstone blocks rough ...	964	4	3,856
11. Washed sand ...	42	10	420
Total ...	...	...	3,21,599

1009. The Bureau of Mineral Development, Bageshapura, supplied mineral raw materials required by Government Industrial concerns, valued at Rs. 2,33,807.

Revenue.

1010. The anticipated revenue of Rs. 3,50,000 was not realised as the sale of chrome and manganese ores could not be negotiated within the year. Consequently, the actual sales amounted to Rs. 2,33,806-15-0 out of which a sum of Rs. 1,93,086 was realised by the end of the year.

Expenditure.

1011. There was corresponding reduction in the expenditure. A sum of Rs. 1,96,889 was spent as against the budgetted expenditure of Rs. 2,62,000 during the year.

Manganese.

1012. The work donei n the manganese belt extending over a length of 30 miles from the north bank of Vedavati river has revealed that manganese in the area is developed in the form of a bedded deposit.

Iron ore.

1013. Large quantities of float ore of iron of marketable quality have been located in Chitaldrug to the west and south-west of Mahadevankatte and Kakkeharavu in Chitaldrug Taluk.

1014. Low grade iron ore deposits have been located at several places in Kanakapura Taluk, Bangalore District.

Fuchsite Quartzite.

1015. Large scale prospecting operations were conducted on the ornamental green quartzites near Belavadi, Arsikere Taluk, with a view to see if large blocks of the

rock free from cracks and deformations could be obtained for use in the several new buildings under construction.

Production of sponge gold :—

Bellara Gold Mines.

1016. There was an opening stock of 34·4 ozs. of sponge gold at the commencement of the year. A weight of 257·6 ozs. (330·8 ozs.) of sponge gold was obtained during the year from 7,288 (3,380) tons of ore treated in the stamp mill. Also a weight of 166·4 (82) ozs. of sponge gold was obtained in the tube mill by treating 7,183 (1,991) tons of stamp mill tailings and 7 tons of gold bearing quartz pebbles, bringing the total quantity of sponge gold produced during the year to 624 (412·8) ozs.

Sale of gold.

1017. A weight of 893 tolas 3 annas and 1 grain (359·2 ozs.) of fine gold was sold and a sum of Rs. 75,242 was realised therefrom.

1018. The Department participated in the Dasara Exhibition at Mysore and the Congress Exhibition at Bangalore during of the year.

(ii) Archæology

1019. The conservation of the monuments of National importance in the Mysore State which was hitherto being looked after by the Government of Mysore on an "Agency" basis was taken over under the direct control of the Department of Archæology, Government of India, with effect from 1st June 1953. Arrangements were made to transfer the charge of the National Monuments in the Mysore State to the Superintendent, Department of Archæology, Southern Circle, Madras.

Conservation of Ancient Monuments.

1020. One of the important measures relating to the conservation of monuments undertaken during the year, is the installation of electric lights to the Kesava temple at Somanathpur. The fortress and temples on the hill at Chitaldrug were jointly inspected by the Director of Archæology, Mysore with a view to concert measures for the proper preservation of the same. Other monuments like the Isvara temple at Anekonda, Davangere Taluk, Lakshminarasimha Temple at Vighnasante, Tiptur Taluk, Channakesava and Kallesvara Temples at Aralaguppe, Fort and Temples at Magadi, Ramesvara Temple at Ramnathpur, Rama Temple at Kudalur, Apprameya Temple at

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Malur, etc., were also inspected. At Magadi, the tower over the western "Mahadvara" of the Ranganathaswami Temple which had collapsed some years back was reconstructed at a cost of Rs. 45,000.

1021. The ancient monuments at Santigrama, Hassan Taluk, were inspected in connection with the proposal to instal electric lights in the Kesava and Yoganarasimha temples.

Exploration.

1022. Near Totagere in the Nelamangala Taluk was discovered a small Temple dedicated to Siva. The god enshrined in the Temple is locally known as Arjunesvara. Though the temple is not architecturally important, it is an old monument which appears to date back to Circa 9th century A.D. Images of the Siva Panchayatana group kept in the temple though small in size bear all the early characteristics. There are also two inscriptions belonging to the Ganga king Sripurusha (C. 750 A.D.) in front of the temple.

1023. An important discovery of the year is that of five ancient metallic images in the Kudalur village of the Channapatna Taluk. The images were found by the villagers in a well in front of the ancient temple of Mangalesvara.

1024. Kudalur is a village situated on the left bank of the Kanva river at a distance of about five miles from Channapata, Bangalore District. It is gathered from the inscriptions that this village appears to have been a prosperous agrahara during the Ganga, Chola, and Hoysala days as were the other places in its vicinity, *i.e.*, Malur, Malurpatna, Honganur, etc. Kudalur appears to have been established as an Agrahara town during the days of the great Chola king Raja Raja. As usual the Sri Rama Temple was in the centre and the Mangalesvara Temple in the north-east corner of the Agrahara which was called as Raja Raja Chaturvedimangala during that period. The place was included in Killalai-nadu of Rajendra Chola-vala-nadu in Mudigonda-sola-mandalam. An overground survey of the area which was conducted during the year revealed the existence of several ruined temples, sculptures, inscriptions, ancient brick foundations and high mounds full of glazed redware and black-ware potsherds, sometimes with incised ornamentation.

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Epigraphy.

1025. Epigraphical tours were also undertakan by the technical staff of the Department in parts of Chitaldrug and Mysore Districts during the latter half of May 1953. About thirty-five new inscriptions were collected most of which belong to the Chitaldrug District. These epigraphs range in date between the 7th century A.D. and the 17th century A.D. The earliest of these records is a copper plate grant of the early Chalukya Prince Abhinavaditya Satyasraya, which is important in so far as it fills up a short gap in the history of the early Chalukyas. Another stone pillar inscription at Muchchanur (Chitaldrug District) which belongs to about the 10th century A.D. reveals the name of a Ganga prince "Mayindammarasa". Another record mentions an "Irugamayya" who might be the same as the Nadugal Chola Ruler Irugammayya of about the 11th century A.D.

Numismatics.

1026. A treasure trove consisting of twelve gold coins was discovered at Chikmalur village in the Channapatna Taluk while excavating the foundation trench of a house. These coins were examined and found to be the issues of the early rulers of Vijayanagar. Another treasure trove discovered at Jakkenahalli Village in the Channarayapatna Taluk consisting of more than seven hundred copper coins was also examined. Many of the coins in this hoard appear to be those struck under the Mysore rulers —Hyder Ali and Tipu Sultan. Information regarding the discovery of more treasure troves in different parts of the State was also received from the District authorities and arrangements were made to study them. Two satavahana lead coins and a Roman silver coin were also received from the Honorary Curator, Museum of Antiquities, Chitaldrug for study.

Museum.

1027. The collection of specimens in the Local Antiquities Museum, Chitaldrug, was augmented by the acquisition of some interesting exhibits consisting chiefly of ancient arms and armour. Among other notable exhibits collected for the museum mention has to be made of about thirty lead coins belonging to the Satavahana period.

Exhibition.

1028. One of the important features of the Diamond Jubilee celebrations of the University History Association held in Mysore during March 1953, was the exhibition of Art and Archæology.

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Finance.

1029. The receipts and expenditure of the Department amounted to Rs. 27,079-10-8, and Rs. 27,079-10-8, respectively during the year. A sum of Rs. 815 was realised by the sale of the Departmental publications and photographs.

(iii) Government Press.

1030. The expenditure on the Government Central Press at Bangalore and the Branch Press at Mysore was Rs. 8,15,102 (7,65,734) and 1,28,664 (1,25,256) respectively.

1031. The amount realised on account of subscription to the "*Mysore Gazette*" was Rs. 26,341 (Rs. 26,008).

Government Central Book Depot, Bangalore.

1032. The publications of the Government Departments, Text Books of Education Department, the publicity Office, the Palace, the High Court of Mysore, Red Cross Society, the various Voters Lists, etc., were stocked and sold as usual at the Book Depot. The sale of Educational Publications was carried on through 392 Recognised Book Sellers and the Official Publications at the Government Central Book Depot, Bangalore. The number of subscribers to the Indian Law Reports (Mysore Series) was 199 as against 158 in the previous year. These Reports were also sold to the public in retail at the Book Depot. The total issues during the year was Rs. 4,23,891 (Rs. 4,76,360). The net cash realisation during the year amounted to Rs. 3,09,000 (Rs. 4,12,075).

Government Branch Press, Mysore.

1033. The usual works in connection with the Dasara and Birthday Sessions, the works of the Palace, Dasara Exhibition Committee, University and the Oriental Research Institute, Mysore, were carried out. Some of the Text Books of the Education Department were also printed. The works of Coorg Government and the question papers and other forms of the Education Department were also printed.

General.

1034. Students of Printing Technology of the Sri Jayachamarajendra Occupational Institute, Bangalore, and the students of II and III Year High School classes in Mysore and Bangalore, continued to receive training in printing during the year. Facilities were also given to the Press employees to appear for Examinations and to qualify themselves for higher positions in the Department.

1035. Confidential Notifications of the Reserve Bank of India were printed at the Government Press, on payment of cost. Some of the important works executed during the year were :—

1. The Report on the Education Reforms containing special types of statistical tables, etc., by the Committee.

2. The voluminous work relating to the statistical tables, hand books and other works of the Census Department and the Census Report, 1951.

3. Periodicals like the Mysore Information Bulletin in English and Kannada, *Gramabhyudaya* including the Special Bellary Supplement and the Labour Gazette.

4. A series of pamphlets regarding the work of several important departments of Government issued under the heading "Facts about Mysore", by the Principal Information Officer.

5. Works of the Government of India Department like the Telephone Directory, Finance and Revenue Accounts and Audit and Appropriation Reports of Accountant-General's Office.

6. Re-printing of the Krishnarajasagar—Souvenir with illustrations.

7. Reports of several Committees appointed by Government, particularly report on the reorganisation of the Mysore Government Insurance Department, and

8. Village Industries Hand Book in English and Kannada for the Rural Industrialisation Scheme.

1036. The Photo-zinco Section of the Press executed the preparation of blocks required by several Government departments for publications including those of Information Bulletin, *Gramabhyudaya* and their special issues, maps of the Survey Department, Charts and Cheque books, posters, etc., of several departments of Government, the hand book on "Samskriti" and Offset Process for the Director of Literary and Cultural Development in Kannada. A special Legislature Section was organised to attend to the work in connection with Houses of Legislature.

(iv) Stationery Depot.

1037. The value of the stock of stationery articles at the Government Stationery Depot, Bangalore, at the

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beginning of the year was Rs. 3,42,507 (Rs. 3,14,848). New stock of the value of Rs. 11,89,543 was either purchased or received from the Government Presses at Bangalore and Mysore and other Offices, making a total of Rs. 15,32,050 (Rs. 14,01,615). The value of issues to several Offices amounted to Rs. 10,03,195 (Rs. 10,59,108), leaving a balance of Rs. 5,28,855 (Rs. 3,42,507) at the end of the year.

2. The total demand against the several paying departments towards the cost of stationery articles and printing papers supplied to them during the year including half the cost of papers supplied for printing forms and registers of Municipalities and Local Bodies amounted to Rs. 5,66,879 (Rs. 5,62,842).

3. As far as possible and consistent with quality and rates, articles of Indian manufacture were purchased during the year in preference to articles of foreign manufacture in pursuance of the general policy enunciated by Government.

4. The supply of stationery articles to the units transferred to the control of the Government of India and other integrated departments was continued to be made on payment of cost with effect from 1st April 1950. The work of purchases, stocking and supply of typewriters to all departments of Government, which was entrusted to the Controller of Civil Supplies in Mysore was transferred to the Office of the Director of Printing and Stationery.

5. The value of purchases made in respect of both stationery articles, printing and writing papers through the Stores Purchase Committee, Bangalore, amounted to Rs. 11,85,449 (Rs. 10,85,193).

6. The total demand against the several payment departments towards the cost of stationery articles and printing papers supplied to them during the year including half the cost of papers supplied for printing forms and registers of Municipalities and Local Bodies amounted to Rs. 5,66,879 (Rs. 5,62,842).

7. Consequent on the merger of Bellary District with the State of Mysore from 1st October 1953, the Government Stationery Depot supplied stationery articles and papers also to the several Government Offices situated in Bellary District.

(v) Horticulture and Public Gardens

1038. The Mysore Horticultural Department continued its activities connected with fruit culture, vegetable culture and floriculture, introduction, acclimatisation and propagation of other economic and ornamental plants and improvements of ornamental gardens, both floral and landscape.

1039. The Department is doing its best to increase the fruits and vegetable wealth of the State. The activities of the department consist in the selection of suitable lands for opening new gardens, in the cultivation of fruits and vegetables and in the treatment of plant pests and diseases. The district staff also supply genuine plants and seeds propagated in the District Horticultural Farms and teach horticultural crafts to the people. A practical approach to the development of horticulture in rural areas is being taken and to educate the public, the fieldmen of the department attached to villages or organised bodies impart horticultural knowledge to them.

1040. Horticultural farms were functioning in four out of nine districts. Nurseries are attached to these farms where plants and seeds are propagated for distribution in the respective districts.

1041. The management of the Bungalows at Kemmangundi Hill Station together with staff attached to bungalows was transferred to the Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravati. The maintenance of fifty private gardens together with the staff belonging to the Mysore Palace, Mysore was handed over to Palace management from 1st February 1954.

1042. This garden has maintained its reputation aso ne of the most important botanic gardens in the East. It has maintained its reputation as the beauty spot and recreation grounds. The botanic garden serves to stimulate and create the interest of gardening in the minds of the public. Horticultural Shows are held annually twice in the Glass House of Lalbagh exhibiting the popular and rare varieties of flowers which are of high educative value. Lalbagh, Bangalore,

1043. The Lalbagh, Bangalore, is the centre of all horticultural works in the State. The introduction of plants generally and economic plants in particular from both in

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and abroad, their acclimatisation and propagation and distribution is an important function of this garden. This garden is an important centre for diffusion of popular, technical and scientific information about plants. As a measure to popularise the science of horticulture, a free horticultural training course was started in Lalbagh. The tuition is imparted to the students and more than 100 students underwent training during the year. The garden has been increasingly valuable as an adjunct or supplement to the natural and botanical study by the local schools and colleges and by the public.

1044. The department took part in the Evening Flower Shows held at Olympia, London, during August 1953.

1045. Fieldmen belonging to the Horticultural Department were deputed to the Lalbagh Botanical Gardens from various districts to undergo intensive training in practical horticulture. Three hundred and forty-two persons and institutions have availed of the opportunity of receiving plants and seeds for Vanamahotsava and rural development.

1046. The botanical garden, Lalbagh, participated in both the Winter and Summer Horticultural Shows and bagged the First Prize in both the Shows.

1047. Technical advice and considerable amount of valuable information of a miscellaneous nature covering such subjects as botanical, economic plants, medicinal, horticultural, agronomy, etc., was continued to be given to a wide circle of public as well as Government and public institutions. In many cases the gardens were visited by the technical staff and proper advice was given on laying out, maintaining, pest control, selection of plants, culture, etc.

Koramangala Farm.

1048. This farm is the chief centre of vegetable cultivation. It is also a trial ground for the performance of new varieties of vegetable seeds imported from in and abroad. Both European and Indian vegetables were grown and sold. New varieties of vegetable seeds imported from America, Holland, Nilgiris, etc. were tried in the farm. The vegetables grown in the farm were exhibited in Horticultural Shows and in the Evening News Flower Show held at Olympia, London.

Hill Stations.

1049. The Nandi Hill Station continued to attract the visitors and maintained its reputation as one of the popular

summer resorts in South India. Mahasivarathri Jatra was held during the year during which time thousands of pilgrims visited the Hills.

1050. Sri Krishnarajendra Hill Station, Kemmangundi is also becoming popular as a summer resort in the State.

(vi) Stores Purchase Committee

1051. The total value of orders placed (including the annual rate contracts) with firms in India during the year amounted to about Rs. 2,28,63,263 (Rs. 1,33,78,950). The total value of orders placed with firms in foreign countries amounted to Rs. 29,32,494 (Rs. 44,00,496). The total value of all purchases arranged by the Stores Purchase Committee both from firms in India and foreign countries during the year amounted to Rs. 2,57,95,758 (Rs. 1,77,79,447). The fluctuation in prices of almost all materials continued as in the previous years owing to Armament and Stock Piling Programme of various countries. The number of ex-stock offers were few. The tendency towards enhancement of prices and delays in delivery continued and the prices quoted by foreign firms were not firm and were always subject to change at the time of actual despatch depending upon the cost of material and labour at the time. Most of the requirements of Government departments were met by indigenous firms.

1052. Since the services of Messrs. Rendel Palmer and Tritton Ltd., London have been terminated, no expenses were incurred on behalf of the establishment of the Stores Purchase Committee.

1053. The total expenditure of the Stores Purchase Committee including the contribution of Rs. 4,000 paid to the Mysore Trade Agent's Office in London amounted to Rs. 50,690 (Rs. 61,439) and the incidence of cost works out to ·19 per cent as against ·25 per cent in the previous year. The sale proceeds of the Tender Forms during the year amounted to Rs. 29,862 (Rs. 22,533).

1054. Messrs. Best & Co., Ltd., Madras continued to be the clearing and forwarding agents. The total tonnage of consignments imported and exported by the agents during the year was 7,805¼ as against 5,178½ during the previous year. The total expenditure incurred for the

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services rendered by these agents amounted to Rs. 17,02,848 (Rs. 15,75,829).

1055. The rules regarding the registration of firms in the Stores Purchase Committee approved list were revised. The firms are now being classified into three categories with different rates of fees to be charged in respect of each category of firms. The total number of firms registered both for one and five years during the period were 385 and 185 respectively.

1056. The Committee met three times during the year as against one in the previous year. Some of the important subjects that were considered at the meetings were (1) fixing up a time limit in the tender, up to which the rates tendered should hold good, (2) payment of bills for supplies received by the Government department within a particular period and (3) acceptance of Bank Guarantee from firms in lieu of payment of security deposit and earnest money, etc.

(vii) Public Service Commission.

1057. The number and percentage of appointments held by Backward Classes, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Advanced Class in the Gazetted and the Non-Gazetted services of the State as on 1st April 1953 were as follows :—

...	Gazetted Service		Non-Gazetted Service	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Backward Classes ...	967	58·5	32,296	64·0
Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.	28	1·7	2,918	5·8
Advanced Class ...	657	39·8	15,285	30·2
Total ...	1,652	100.00	50,499	100·0

1058. During the year, the Commission dealt with 15,589 references from Government, Heads of Departments and other Unit Officers and 34,412 applications from candidates for various kinds and classes of services. Apart from the above, 487 cases were referred to the Commission by Government un-officially for opinion. The number of letters issued from the Commission was 13,698.

1059. The Commission selected candidates for the following posts after interview:—

Gazetted Service.

Senior Inspector of Factories.
Senior Inspector of Boilers.
Superintendent, Occupational Institute, Chintamani.
Assistant Secretary to Government, Law Department.
Gazetted Assistant to the Superintendent of Bureau of Vital Statistics.
Entomologist.
Chemist.
Assistant Professor in Spinning.

Upper-Subordinate Service.

Drillers, Geological Department.
Foreman, Mysore Government Road Transport Department.
Lecturers in Engineering.
Instructors in the Occupational Institutes.
Nursing Superintendent, Grade I, in the Medical Department.

Subordinate Services.

Head Masters of District Board High Schools.
Assistant Geologists.
Shift Officer, Bellara Gold Mines.
Assistant Chemist in Geological Department.
Junior Subordinate Assistant in the Agriculture Department.
Junior Assistant Chemist ... Agricultural Department.
Projectionist ... Do
Mechanic ... Do
Graduate Assistant ... Do
Teaching Assistant in Chemistry. Do
Lecturer in Textiles.
Law Assistant, Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravati.
Sub-Editor, Kannada Labour Gazette.
Supervisors in the Public Works Department.
Assistant Foreman, Government Road Transport Department.
Assistant Instructors, Occupational Institutes.

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Radio Technician in the Police Department.
Lecturers in the University of Mysore.
Librarians in the University of Mysore.
Electric Mechanic in the University of Mysore.
Physical Culture Instructor in the University of Mysore.
Nursing Superintendents, Grade II, in the Medical Department.
Assistant Masters and Mistresses in Government High Schools.
Candidates for Survey training for appointment in the Department of Land Records, Survey and Settlement.

1060. Three hundred and eighty-six posts in the above services were advertised. Two thousand three hundred and fifty applications were received and of these, 1,115 were interviewed and 320 were selected by the Commission. Sixty-six posts were required to be re-advertised and filled up on account of paucity of qualified and suitable candidates. Apart from the above, 694 vacancies were advertised. Four thousand and eighty-four applications from eligible candidates were forwarded to unit officers detaining those of ineligible candidates for selection in respect of appointments for which selection was not made by the Commission after interview.

1061. There was no response from qualified candidates for several posts such as Statistical Assistant, Lecturers in the Medical College, Tamil Shorthand Reporters, Agricultural and Industrial Instructors, Workshop Assistant, Assistant Drawing Masters, Artist and Photographer, Laboratory Assistant, Carpenter and Overseer and the response was poor in respect of III Class Health Officers, Assistant Professor of Spinning, Nursing Superintendents, Lady Hakim, Assistant Chemist, Vocational Class Teacher, Leather Instructor, Rattan Instructors, Smithy Instructors, Carpentry Instructors, Workshop Instructors, Junior Physicians, Unani Teachers, Design Assistant, Nurses, Forest Surveyors, Weaving Demonstrators, Stockmen, Jail Warders, Lady Helpers, Knitting Instructors, Record Sorter and Assistant Mechanics.

1062. Approved lists of eligible candidates were issued by the Commission for the following kinds and classes of appointments :—

Sl. Number	Kind and Class of Appointment	No. of Candidates assigned in the approved List.	
		'A' List	'B' List
1	Clerks, Class I	...	404
2	Veterinary Inspectors	...	13
3	Assistant Surgeons Class II (Non-Gazetted) ...	11	26
4	Steno-Typists—Grade I	...	9
5	Do —Grade II	...	42
6	Teachers in Middle Schools	...	757
7	Do Primary Schools	367	624
8	Veterinary Stockmen	...	5
9	Do Compounders ...	1	2
10	Agriculture Inspectors—Grade II ...	...	16

1063. Due to retrenchment in the several Departments as a measure of economy and decontrol of foodgrains, 167 officials were thrown out of employment and in accordance with the instructions issued by Government in this behalf, all these officials were shown the topmost priority in filling up of the available vacancies and absorbed in service. Of these, 5 belong to Class I appointments and the remaining 162 to Class II. In view of this, approved lists of candidates were not issued for Class II.

1064. The following Regulations and Rules were issued by Government in consultation with the Commission :—

(*i*) Rules that the service rendered as a local candidate cannot be counted as approved service;

(*ii*) Rules fixing the pay of II Division Clerks as have become graduates subsequent to their appointment at Rs. 60 in the II Division grade itself;

(*iii*) Rules that orders of appointment should be communicated to candidates by registered post or after obtaining certificate of posting;

(*iv*) Rules reserving $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent of appointments to be filled up by direct recruitment for Merit, 50 per cent for Backward Classes and $16\frac{2}{3}$ per cent for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

(*v*) Amendment to Clause 4 of the Mysore Public Service Commission Regulation, 1950, by substituting the words "Two thousand" and "One thousand and five hundred", for the words "One thousand and five hundred" and "One thousand and two hundred", respectively;

(*vi*) Rules applying the le y of fee for applications for appointments excluded from the purview of the Commission;

(*vii*) Revised Rules governing recruitment and promotion to the Graduate and Non-Graduate cadres of the Executive Establishment of the Electrical Department;

(*viii*) Mysore Munsiffs (Recruitment and Promotion) Rules, 1954;

(*ix*) Rules that appointing officers should strictly adhere to the priority of communities suggested by the Public Sereice Commission in making selection for appointments.

1065. The following important proposals of the Commission were under the consideration of Government :—

(1) Rules for competitive Examination for recruitment to the ministerial and non-technical executive posts in the services of the State;

(2) Amendments to the Mysore Public Service Commision's Regulations and Rules (Functions and Limitation of Functions);

(3) Clarifications in regard to the reservation of direct recruitment appointments for merit, Backward Classes and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

and (*iv*) Transfer of the work of the Mysore Local Service and Pleaders' Examination Board to the Public Service Commission.

(viii) Anti-Corruption Measures.

1066. One thousand two hundred and sixty-one petitions were received during the year. Of these, 919 petitions containing allegations of a less serious nature were referred to the concerned departmental officers for necessary action. Among the other petitions examined or enquired into, the allegations made in 464 cases were found to be false or incapable of proof; and enquiries in respect of 68 cases in which the allegations were substantiated resulted in services being terminated or dispensed with in the case of two Government servants, one compulsorily retired, two placed under suspension, pay reduced in the case of eighteen, increments stopped or deferred in the case of eight, three reverted, two fined, one reprimanded and fifteen warned.

1067. A sum of Rs. 500 was ordered to be recovered from a patel with interest. Similarly a sum of Rs. 495 was ordered to be recovered from a District Health Officer, Rs. 240-7-0 from one Executive Officer of a Town

Municipality, Rs. 201-8-0 from a Medical Officer of Health, Rs. 159-4-0 from the pension or insurance amount due to a retired Excise Inspector and Rs. 34 from the pay of another Excise Inspector, Rs. 95 from a District Health Officer, Rs. 93-8-0 from an Assistant Sales Tax Officer, Rs. 82-7-0 from three officials of the Sericultural Department, Rs. 62-4-0 from a Forester, Rs. 49-8-0 from a Range Forest Officer and Rs. 31-5-0 from a Manager of the Muzrai Commissioner's Office. The conveyance allowance drawn by a Tractor Engineer of the Agricultural Department from 18th August 1952 to 16th January 1953 was ordered to be recovered from him.

1068. One Sericultural Demonstrator was reduced as a Sericultural Operative and debarred from promotion for the next five years and a sum of Rs. 247-5-7 was also ordered to be recovered from him.

1069. On receipt of allegations of recording false measurements in jelly collections near Kalludy village on Bangalore-Hindupur Road, a surprise visit was paid to the spot and jelly heaps were got measured and a report in regard to the irregularities detected was submitted to Government.

1070. A surprise check was conducted of the weights and measures that were being used by the traders in the Hoskote Town Shandy. One trader who was found using uncertified measures was prosecuted. He was convicted and sentenced to pay fine.

1071. A Sub-Inspector of Police for demanding illegal gratification in order to submit a " B " Report in an alleged cement theft case was detected. Similarly a clerk of the Mysore Government Secretariat, for demanding illegal gratification from a private person in order to secure a peon's appointment for the latter was also detected.

1072. Two petty shop keepers of Civil Station, Bangalore, were indulging in Satta gambling in their shops. A surprise visit was paid and the stake-money was seized. Three persons involved were prosecuted and they were convicted and sentenced to pay fine.

1073. In a case of sale of iron materials in black-market, two private persons were convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 500 respectively.

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1074. Action was taken in respect of 35 private buses and two lorries for infringement of the provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act and also in respect of two private cars for plying them for hire without necessary permits. Several cases of non-issue of tickets and over-loading in respect of the buses of the Mysore Government Road Transport Services were also reported to the General Manager for necessary action.

1075. After completion of necessary enquiries, final reports were submitted in the case of one Assistant Superintendent of Police, two Inspectors of Police, five Sub-Inspectors of Police, five Daffedars, four Constables, one former Chemical Examiner, one Senior Health Inspector, one Assistant Engineer, one Overseer, one Maistry, one Junior Engineer of the Electrical Department, one Ex-Superintendent of Power and Light, one Electrical Line Inspector, four Amildars, one former Amildar (now Assistant Commissioner), nine Revenue Inspectors, three Special Revenue Inspectors, two Shanbhogues, two Patels, one Senior Assistant Director of Agriculture, one Tractor Engineer, four Agricultural Inspectors, one taluk compost Demonstrator, three Range Forest Officers, one Forester, two Inspectors of the Water Supply Department, one Assistant Commissioner of Labour, two Assistant Surgeons, one ex-steward of a Hospital, one Garden Overseer, one Assistant Sales Tax Officer, two Inspectors of Schools, two Assistant Masters, one Superintendent of the University Office, one Demonstrator and one Operative of the Sericultural Department and four Clerks.

(ix) Efficiency Audit.

1076. Sixty-two inspections were conducted of several Government Offices including two Deputy Commissioners' Offices, five Revenue Sub-Division Offices, 33 Taluk Offices, three Division and five Sub-Division Offices of the Public Works Department. Inspection notes in respect of all these Offices were forwarded to the concerned Officers and also to the Heads of Departments wherever found necessary for needful action. Cases of serious irregularities were brought to the notice of Government.

1077. Surprise inspections were conducted in respect of 16 Taluk Offices, five Taluk Treasuries, three Agricultural Inspectors' Offices and 15 other offices and institutions. The irregularities noticed were brought to the notice of the concerned authorities for needful action.

1078. Among others, the more important matters investigated into were :—

1. Further enquiry into the allegations against the former Municipal Commissioner, Davangere Municipality;

2. Allegations against the Medical Staff of Cheluvamba Hospital, Mysore.

3. Allegations against the Cashier of the Mysore Power and Light Office;

4. Investigation into the affairs of the Kanakapura Town Municipality;

5. Enquiry regarding the misuse of foodgrains in the Mysore Jail;

6. Allegations against the former Assistant Engineer and the Sub-Overseer working under him in the Sugarcane Cess Sub-Division, Mandya;

7. Allegations of mal-administration and misuse of funds in the Kadur Municipality;

8. Enquiry into the conduct of the Special Sheristedar, Tarikere;

9. Enquiry regarding shortage of mixed fertilisers in the Agricultural Range, Mandya;

10. Irregularities in the supply and issue of medicines in the Lady Willingdon Tuberculosis Dispensary, Bangalore;

11. Discrepancy in the stock account of Dental Unit obtained from the Army Medical Stores, Poona;

12. Irregularities in installing heating circuit in the Bangalore Central Jail;

13. Enquiry into the conduct of certain Medical Officers in Shimoga District;

14. Allegations against a former Amildar of Shimoga;

15. Allegations against the Assistant Engineer, Kunigal.

16. Allegations against the Executive Engineer, Tumkur Division, regarding disposal of tenders;

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17. Allegations against the former Sub-Division Officer, Davangere;

18. Misappropriation of Muzrai funds in Nerale village, Nanjangud Taluk;

19. Further enquiry into the allegations against the former Assistant Engineer and the Sub-Overseer, Davangere Municipality.

20. Allegations against the Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Chikmagalur;

21. Allegations against the Manager, Office of the Director of Animal Husbandry, Bangalore;

22. Allegations against the Store-keeper, Lal-bagh;

23. Enquiry regarding disposal of tenders in the Bowring Hospital, Bangalore;

24. Investigation into the complaint regarding delay in the disposal of loan applications in Hoskote Taluk;

25. Irregularities in the receipt and disposal of tenders in the Office of the Director of Medical Services, Bangalore.

(x) Refugee Rehabilitation.

1079. The work relating to relief and rehabilitation of displaced persons migrated to Mysore State is being administered by the Revenue Commissioner with the assistance of the State Advisory Committee for Rehabilitation of displaced persons consisting of both non-official members representing the displaced persons and official members under the Chairmanship of Sri L. S. Venkaji Rao.

1080. The registration of displaced persons reveals that 8,731 persons comprising of 2,067 families migrated to this State. Of these, 107 families consisting of 295 persons left the State to rehabilitate themselves in other States of the Union on employment offered to or business facilities secured by them, thus leaving at persent, 1,960 families consisting of 8,436 persons in the State. These 8,436 persons are spread over mostly in Bangalore and Mysore Cities, the number being 7,785 and 581 respectively and the rest in other districts. One hundred thirty-seven persons comprising of 32 families have settled down at Bellary.

1081. The following are the several items of work of relief and rehabilitation of displaced families in the State dealt with under the schemes of the Government of India :—

(*a*) *Relief.*—In pursuance of the instructions of the Government of India, gratuitous relief by way of cash doles was paid to the old, the infirm, unattached women and their children and the destitutes who have none to support them or no source of earning at the rate of Rs. 12 per adult and Rs. 8 per child per month. This expenditure was being met out of the total contribution of Rs. 99,000 raised for the purpose from philanthropic public and after this fund was exhausted, the State Government are advancing the necessary funds subject to reimbursement from the Government of India. The Government of India have now restricted the payment of cash doles at Rs. 15 per month only to the head member of the families. Accordingly, relief is being paid. The total number of persons entitled to this benefit comes to 50 families and the amount involved is Rs. 750 per month. From among the dolees as many as 16 families have now signified their intention to join Home or Infirmary. Arrangement is being made to despatch these families at Government cost for being admitted to a Home or Infirmary at Kutch. The Government of India have allotted a sum of Rs. 20,000 for the year 1954-55 for relief and miscellaneous expenditure.

(*b*) *Rehabilitation* (i) *Loans.*—In accordance with the scheme of the Government of India empowering the State Government to grant rehabilitation loans below Rs. 5,000 to displaced persons who wish to settle in trade, business and industry, loans aggregating to Rs. 2,93,881 in favour of 290 persons have been granted out of the sum of Rs. 3 lakhs placed at the disposal of the of the State Government by the Government of India. Thus, in all 290 persons have been assisted in their rehabilitation in several trades and business. A sum of Rs. 38,010 has been granted to as many as 31 displaced persons settled at Bellary besides a sum of Rs. 4,396-4-0 spent towards the supply of rations to the displaced persons at Bellary.

MISCEL-LANEOUS

(ii) *Housing.*—Out of 200 sites in Jayanagar Extension, Bangalore, reserved for the displaced persons with a view to provide them houses 53 houses were constructed each costing Rs. 3,600 (exclusive of the value of site) through the agency of the City Improvement Trust Board, Bangalore, and have been allotted to displaced persons having verified claims. Of these 53 allottees, 20 are seen to have to their credit the value of 1/10th of their verified claims in excess of the initial deposit payable by them in respect of the houses and 7 of these have executed the bonds and arrangement is made for delivery of possession of the built houses. This apart, two more built houses have been kept reserved for allotment to two applicants having to their credit 1/10th of the claim in excess of the initial deposit. Thus, in all, 9 built houses have been availed of for the use of displaced persons and the rest 44 houses made over to the City Improvement Trust Board for disposal to the non-displaced persons to the best advantage of Government.

1082. Besides, three families have been allotted houses in Kumara Park West Extension built under the local housing Scheme and two of them have been granted a loan of Rs. 5,000 each in order to enable them to purchase the houses.

1083. In addition to the above, 60 families were allotted sites enabling them to construct houses thereon, Of these, two of them paid the site value in full and delivery of possession of the sites to them is arranged. But, as the other allottees urged for the value of these sites to be treated as loan against the verified claim held by them, this was taken up with the Government.

1084. In the meantime, the Advisory Committee at their meeting dated 4th August 1954, have decided to consider the question of grant of loans to displaced persons for constructing houses, wherever convenient to them.

(*c*) *Other assistance*: (i) *Financial assistance to students.*—A sum of Rs. 15,000 was allotted by the Government of India for grant of financial assistance to displaced students and 384 students have been given the assistance amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 14,473.

1085. Thus a total sum of Rs. 64,413-5-0 was disbursed to students for their education during the years 1950-51 to

1953-54. A sum of Rs. 15,000 has been provided for the current year also.

(ii) *Maintenance allowance.*—The disbursement of maintenance allowance sanctioned by the Government of India to 51 grantees, involving a total sum of Rs. 1,264 per month, is also being made.

(iii) *Applications for issue of compensation certificates.*—Fifty-one applications in respect of those who are in receipt of maintenance allowance and 34 in respect of widows who are placed in the priority category, have been forwarded to the Settlement Commissioner after necessary nvestigation as to the dues outstanding to the State Government from the claimants.

1086. The application forms for payment of compensation from the claimants other than those of the priority category against their verified claims in respect of their urban property in West Pakistan are being entertained for being forwarded to the Settlement Commissioner forarranging payment of compensation.

(xi) Regional Employment Exchange.

1087. The Regional Employment Exchange, Bangalore, registered as usual all categories of employment seekers during the year. The weekly registration work at the Labour Welfare Centre, Cottonpet, Bangalore, continued its functions on Saturdays.

1088. Statistics relating to registrations, vacancies notified and the placements effected were—

Year	Registrations		Total	Vacancies notified	No. placed	No. of candidates on live register at the end of the year.
	Ex-Servicemen	Others				
1552-53 ...	2,410	13,698	16,098	1,132	891	5,299
1953-54 ...	1,907	14,365	16,272	1,251	906	7,127

1089. The District Employment Exchange, Mysore, served the area comprising the three revenue districts of Hassan, Mandya and Mysore with Mysore as Headquarters.

MISCEL-LANEOUS

1090. Statistics relating to the working of the Mysore Office were—

Year	Registrations	Vacancies notified	Placements	No. of candidates waiting on the Live Register
1952-53	2,847	280	241	1,336
1953-54	6,558	281	164	2,286

1091. The unskilled applicants are in thousands and the vacancies available for such unskilled workers were few and further even such few vacancies were of very short duration.

1092. There was marked unemployment among the categories of clerks, semi-skilled workers and unskilled applicants.

1093. The demand for Stenographers, Engineers and Engineering Diploma holders and for trained experienced Machinists, Sheet Metal workers was appreciable during the year.

1094. Working of this Organisation was given publicity through monthly press notes, screening of slides in cinema houses, contact of employers and employees by the staff and through insertion of advertisements in the State Gazette.

(xii) Statistics.

1095. The Department of Statistics prepared charts with the available statistical data on the Five Year Plan of Mysore State and of India for being exhibited at the Congress Exhibition, Subhas Nagar, Bangalore. The Department of Statistics collected and furnished information for the review of the International Statistical Institute at Hague for inclusion therein.

1096. Maps, charts, graphs, etc., connected with the Five Year Plan of Mysore and of India required to be exhibited to the public when the Indian Railway Centenary Exhibition Trains arrived in the State.

1097. Replies were furnished to the questionnaire on the Taxation Enquiry Commission in so far as it related to the development schemes coming within the purview of the Department of Economic Development and Planning.

MISCEL-LANEOUS

1098. As per decisions arrived at the Conference of the Central and State Statisticians that States having Statistical Organisations should bring out statistical bulletins giving the statistical data with source of such information, etc., and also as per directions of Government to bring out similar statistical bulletins of the State on the models of the quarterly bulletins of Statistics of other States, the Department of Statistics took over the work and is now engaged in the collection and compilation of material for publication of a quarterly bulletin of statistics of Mysore State.

PART II

(i) Revenue.

1099. The year registered a change from a continuous period of anxiety and distress conditions for the last three years to a period of plenty ushered in by copious rainfall which was generally well distributed and timely resulting in very good harvest. In certain parts of the State the rainfall was excessive causing damage to crops. But on the whole the seasonal conditions were favourable. Both wet and dry crops were good. The markets were well supplied, and food grains were available in the open market in sufficient quantities due to the decontrol. Material Prosperity of the People.

1100. There was no distress in any part of the State in the year. Still, relief works and other measures were continued in the parts affected during the previous year, under the control of the Commissioner for Distress Relief in order to mitigate hardships that might be felt by the ryot class in the early part of the year. Distress.

1101. The average rainfall during the year was more than that of 35 years average. The rainfall being copious and generally well distributed, the seasonal and crop conditions were generally good resulting in an average yield of Re. 0-12-0 crop with a few exceptions, *viz.*, (1) Bagepalli Taluk in Kolar District where owing to late rains no Kartike Crop of Paddy was taken under the tanks and the paddy crop which was raised later suffered a partial failure owing to inadequacy of water though this was stated to be partly due to the indifference of the ryot class also, (2) in the Districts of Shimoga, Chitaldrug, Hassan, Chikmagalur, Mysore, Mandya, Bellary and Tumkur where crops on a few small extents were damaged due to breach of tanks or floods in rivers and excessive rains. There was a general increase in production of food grains and there was no evidence of scarcity conditions except in the beginning of the year. The prices of Agricultural and Commercial Commodities continued to be high generally though there appeared to be a slight tendency towards decline in latter part of the year in some cases. The economic condition of the people was satisfactory though the high prices affected the middle and

salaried classes to a certain extent. Fodder and water were available to the cattle in sufficient quantities.

1102. The prices of principal food grains issued from Government Depots—rice, ragi, jowar and wheat continued to be controlled though almost complete decontrol policy was in force during the year in respect of private transactions.

1103. The year witnessed exceptionally good and timely showers resulting in conditions approaching plenty and very good harvest after an anxious period of three years. In order to safeguard the interests of both the consumer and producer during the initial period of decontrol distribution of foodgrains was still procured through depots, co-operative societies, etc., and a scheme of voluntary purchase of paddy was also introduced during the year with a view to avoid steep fall in the open market prices beyond the economic level as it might adversely affect the agriculturist.

Special measures to ameliorate the condition of the Agriculturists.

1104. The scheme of sanctioning subsidy for sinking irrigation wells sanctioned in 1946 which was continued from time to time was in force during the year. The outright grant payable as subsidy was limited to Rs. 250 per well in addition to a loan of Rs. 750 subject to the condition that the aggregate value of subsidy and loan should not exceed 75 per cent of the estimated cost of the well.

1105. In order to bring fallow lands under cultivation it was notified that the "Fallow Land Act" to be in force in the State for a period of 5 years with effect from 15th December 1953.

1106. With a view to regulate the Law which governs the relations of land-lords and tenants of agricultural lands, etc., the "Tenancy Act" which was notified on 10th December 1953 came into effect from 1st January 1954 in respect of all the Taluks except the Taluks in Bellary District.

Emigration and Immigration.

1107. There was no unusual movement of Labour either from or into the State during the year. It was reported that labourers from the Tamil Province of Madras immigrated into Kadur, Tarikere and Chikmagalur Taluks, in groups, in search of employment and some of them made those places as their permanent homes particularly in the area of the Bhadra Reservoir Project. Those that entered the Shimoga District from and outside the State were provided with skilled or unskilled employment in the Mysore

Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravathi and other allied industries located at Bhadravathi Town, Mahatma Gandhi Hydro-Electric Works at Jog. There was the normal immigration of Estate Coolies from South and North Canara Districts into the State for employment in coffee, rubber, tea estates in Chickmagalur District and wet and garden lands in the taluks of Shimoga, Shikarpura, Sorab and Thirthahalli Taluks of Shimoga District.

1108. The Labour Classes found sufficient food and employment in the State. Owing to the improvement in the seasonal conditions, the works undertaken to afford relief to the poor classes in the previous years were reduced in volume and extent during the year.

Alienation of State Lands.

1109. A total extent of 574 acres 34 ¾ guntas of land with an assessment of Rs. 256-7-6 was alienated during the year as against 308 acres 4⅜ guntas of land with an assessment of Rs. 216-14-9 alienated during the previous year.

Amrit Mahal Kaval Lands.

1110. An extent of 100,008 acres 15 guntas was available at the beginning of the year and an extent of 10,449 acres 30 guntas of land was surrendered making a total of 1,10,458 acres 6 guntas. Of these, an extent of 483 acres 16 guntas was disposed of, leaving a balance of 1,09,974 acres 30 guntas at the end of the year.

1111. A sum of Rs. 3,445-9-4 was realised by the disposal of the land, and the assessment levied thereon was Rs. 135-15-0.

Date Reserve Lands.

1112. An extent of 2,76,646 acres 7½ guntas was available at the beginning of the year and an extent of 584 acres 30 guntas was surrendered during the year making a total extent of 2,77,230 acres 37½ guntas available for disposal. An extent of 2,773 acres was disposed of leaving a balance of 2,74,457 acres 36½ guntas for disposal at the end of the year. A sum of Rs. 29,625 was realised by the disposal of of the date reserve lands.

Darkhasts.

1113. The number of dharkhasts pending at the beginning the year was 10,331 and the number received was 28,402 making a total of 38,733. Out of these, 29,861 dharkhasts were disposed of leaving a balance of 8,872 at the close of the year.

1114. The total extent of land disposed of during the year was 52,213 acres 35 guntas (61,718 acres 16 guntas) and the amount realised was Rs. 7,57,606-8-0. The assessment levied on them was Rs. 49,443-11-9.

Grow More Food Scheme.

1115. The total extent of land granted from the inception of the Scheme up to the end of June 1954 was 3,61,235 acres 10 guntas. Of this the grant in respect of 75,810 acres 36 guntas were cancelled for violation of the conditions of the grant.

Aaea under occupation and Area cropped.

1116. The total area under occupation during the year was 86, 46,532 (86,66,846) acres. The net area cropped was 68,29,942 (66,16,584) acres showing a net increase of 2,13,358 acres.

1117. The percentage of fallow lands compared to the area under occupation for the State was 21·00 (23 66). The percentage of land allowed to be fallow was the highest in the case of Hassan District being 35·4 and the lowest in the Bangalore District being 8·3.

1118. The total area cultivated with the select crops *viz.*, paddy, ragi, horsegram, jowar (cholam), sugarcane and cotton in several districts of the State was as follows :—

		1952-53.	*1953-54.*
		Acres.	*Acres.*
Paddy	...	7,53,119	8,49,222
Ragi	...	17,08,065	17,25,088
Horsegram	...	7,68,340	8,68,567
Jowar (Cholam)	...	5,71,261	5,28,323
Sugarcane	...	45,753	52,386
Cotton	...	83,176	1,34,163

1119. There is an increase in area under all crops.

Expansion of cultivation under Vani Vilas Sagar, Chitaldrug District.

1120. The total extent of land channels under occupation was 10,651 acres 14 guntas.

1121. The total demand, collection and balance under several heads were Rs. 96,505 (Rs. 82,597), Rs. 84,308 (Rs. 69,603) and Rs. 12,197 (Rs. 12,994), respectively. The Vani Vilas Sagar Consultative Committee met at frequent intervals and discussed the several problems relating to the development of irrigation under Vani Vilas Sagar and its channels.

1122. The total atchkat under Marconahalli Reservoir spreading over 30 villages is 14,063 acres out of which 1,767 acres is dry belt zone area and 1,425 acres is wet and garden lands and the remaining 10,871 acres comprise occupied lands. Irrigation under Marconahalli Reservoir, Kunigal Taluk.

1123. The area irrigated by the Channel was 5,117 acres 10 guntas during the year. Development of Cultivation under the Bhadra Right Bank Channel.

1124. The Reservoir at Anajanapur in the Shikarpur Taluk with its two channels have been constructed to irrigate lands in 30 villages—R.B. 24 Villages L.B. 6 Villages. Anjanapur Reservoir.

1125. A sum of Rs. 22,96,781-8-0 was disbursed as under :— Loans.

		Rs.	a.	p.
1. Land Improvement loan	...	2,89,766	8	0
2. Takavi Loans	...	20,07,015	0	0
Total Rs.	...	22,96,781	8	0

1126. Twenty-two thousand one hundred and eighteen applications for a loan of Rs. 52,12,005 were dealt with during the year. Twelve thousand nine hundred and sixty-two applications for a loan of Rs. 18,29,150 were sanctioned. Two thousand four hundred and eighty-five applications for a sum of Rs. 7,31,145 remained undisposed of at the close of the year. Takavi Loans.

1127. The Scheme of the Land Record of Rights has been introduced into all the Government villages as well as to some of the Inam villages which have been surveyed and settled. It may take some more years before all the Inam Villages are surveyed, settled and the Record of Rights Scheme introduced into them. Action was taken to expedite the introduction of Record of Rights Scheme into as many Inam villages as practicable. Record of Rights.

1128. The total demand for the year including the arrears of previous year was Rs. 10,02,615. A sum of Rs. 4,12,398-4-2 was collected leaving a balance of Land Improvement loans.

Rs. 5,90,216-13-10. The percentage of collection to demand was 49·5 as against 43·75 in the previous year.

1129. The total demand for the year including the arrears of previous years amounted to Rs. 3,77,375-6-4. A sum of Rs. 1,50,552-7-6 was recovered during the year leaving a balance of Rs. 2,26,822-14-10 at the close of the year. The percentage of collection to demand was 48·5 (39).

Inspection of Boundary Marks.

1130. The number of Boundary Marks inspected by the Amildars and Revenue Inspectors was 15,89,849 (17,65,007). Fifty-three thousand three hundred and forty-seven boundary marks were found missing or in a state of disrepair and of these, 24,217 were set right by the occupants concerned.

Frontier Boundary Marks.

1131. All the frontier Boundary Marks in the State were inspected at the time of the Taluk Jamabandy as well during the course of Revenue Officers' tours.

Mutation cases.

1132. Out of 3,86,033 mutation cases, 2,35,938 cases were disposed of leaving a balance of 1,50,095 at the end of the year.

1133. Out of a demand of Rs. 5,26,018 mutation fees, a sum of Rs. 2,95,703 was collected leaving a balance of Rs. 2, 30,315 at the close of the year.

Hissa fees.

1134. There was a total demand of Rs. 5,14,613 of which Rs. 90,292 was collected leaving a balance of Rs. 4,24,321.

Tanks

1135. There were in all 2,710 major and 20,945 minor tanks in the State during the year. The number of major and minor tanks in need of urgent repairs was 230 and 1,082, respectively.

Chowtayi Tanks.

1136. There were 187 Chowtayi tanks in the State and the amount of remission the Chowtayidars are entitled to in respect of these tanks was Rs. 3,410.

Village Forests.

1137. There were 239 village forests in the State at the beginning of the year. No fresh village forest was constituted during the year.

Toll Gates.

1138. There were 49 Toll-Gates in the State, of which 8 were interior and 41 frontier Toll-Gates. All the eight interior Toll-Gates and 36 Frontier Toll-Gates along with their 11 Check-Gates were managed departmentally. The remaining four frontier Toll-Gates in Tumkur District and

one frontier Toll-Gate in Hassan District with its Check-Gate were let out on contract.

1139. The income from the departmentally managed toll-gates was Rs. 1,98,051 (Rs. 2,06,680).

(ii) Muzrai.

1140. Special services were conducted in all the Muzrai Institutions on the Birthday of His Highness the Rajpramukh of Mysore and on the Independence and Republic days.

1141. Special thanks giving prayers were offered in all the Muzrai Institutions on 15th July 1953, for proper and plentiful rainfall in the country.

1142. Important utsavams, jatras and car festivals and the urus of Nawab Tippu Sultan and Nawab Hyder Ali Khan at Gumbuz were conducted satisfactorily according to schedule.

1143. Sri Chamarajendra Veda Maha Patasala, Bangalore, was transferred to the control of the Education Department with effect from 19th August 1953.

1144. The number of major Muzrai Temples was increased from 203 to 238. The number of minor Muzrai Temples was also increased from 1,263 to 1,280. There were 13,463 village muzrai temples and 52 (49) minor Mohamadan institutions during the year. There were also four major, 17 minor and 57 village jain bastis, 366 mathas and 57 chattrams.

Sri Sringeri Mutt.

1145. The Administration of Sri Sringeri Mutt and Jahagir with all its endowments and properties continued to be under the management of Government during the year.

1146. The income of the Mutt and Jahagir under the revenue heads amounted to Rs. 1,54,515 (Rs. 2,51,549), the apparent fall in income was due to the non-receipt of the full amount of Rs. 2 lakhs provided under sandalwood. The expenditure charged to service heads amounted to Rs. 2,65,659 (Rs. 2,75,762).

1147. The total collection during the year including bagayet remission of Rs. 4,560 in Sringeri Jahagir was Rs. 74,751 out of a total demand of Rs. 94,178 under land revenue.

(B) 1692

1148. The Mutt owns 126 buildings both in and outside the State including seven houses constructed and rented out in Shankara Park Building, Bangalore.

Mysore State Charities, Tirupathi.

1149. Provision was made under "47 (c) Misc. 4 Muzrai Institutions" in the State Budget for 1952-53 and subsequent years for feeding of non-brahmin pilgrims in the Charities at an additional cost of Rs. 17,465 per annum.

1150. Thirteen thousand and two brahmins and 28,236 non-brahmins were fed as against 14,083 brahmins and 29,111 non-brahmins in the previous year. The total number of persons fed during the year was 41,238 (43,194).

1151. Including the opening balance of the Charities, the total receipts amounted to Rs. 64,446 inclusive of the grants given for repairs, etc. An expenditure of Rs. 52,987-11-6 was incurred during the year inclusive of expenditure on repairs, etc., leaving a closing balance of Rs. 11,458-11-3.

Mysore State Chatram at Benares.

1152. The total receipts of the Chatram amounted to Rs. 29,118-12-9 including the opening balance of Rs. 15,147-9-6. An expenditure of Rs. 11,464-15-4 was incurred leaving a closing balance of Rs. 17,653-13-5 at the end of the year.

1153. Necessary accommodation was provided and facilities were afforded by the Peshkar and the staff to the persons who visited Benares on pilgrimage etc.

The Barahasar Santarpane at Subramanya, South Canara District.

1154. The santarpane was conducted only on five important days, *viz*, Chaturthi, Panchami, Shasti, Sapthami and Astami.

1155. The total expenditure incurred in connection with the santarpane was Rs. 3,977-9-0 resulting in an excess expenditure of Rs. 827-9-0 over and above the aggregate tasdik grant of Rs. 3,150.

Muslim Institutions.

1156. All the muslim institutions were reported to be well maintained. The Gumbuz-Masjid-i-alla and other

allied institutions at Srirangapatana are under the direct control and supervision of the Sub-Division Officer, Pandavapura.

Prince Gulam Mohamed Charity Fund.

1157. The Charity was formed by the late Prince Gulam Mohamed and is being administered by a Committee with the City Magistrate, Mysore, as President. The total investment held is Rs. 1,83,000.

1158. The number of stipendiaries continued to be 164 during the year.

Jain Basthis.

1159. Sri Singanagadde Bathi Mutt in Narasimharajapura Taluk is under Government management. The amount at the credit of the institution at the end of the year was Rs. 3,986-9-5 (Rs. 4,259-6-8).

1160. The Jain Basthis at Sravanabelagola which are treated as a single major Muzrai Institution continues to be managed by the Swamigalu of the Jain Mutt and are fairly in good condition.

1161. The Panchabasti at Humcha, Hosanagar Taluk, which is one of the ancient monuments was handed over to the Department of Archæology during the year.

1162. A sum of Rs. 2,96,463 was spent on 321 old and new works sanctioned during the year.

1163. Seven hundred and thirty-nine works costing Rs. 11,34,701 were pending execution at the close of the year.

Chattram Savings Fund.

1164. The main source of income to the fund is from interest on investments and tasdik grant of abolished chattrams on behalf of the fund.

1165. The payment of cash dole to 155 persons at the rate of Rs. 3 per mensem to each was continued during the year. A sum of Rs. 5,580 was placed at the disposal of the Deputy Commissioners for the purpose. Another sum of Rs. 6,220-5-0 was also provided for payment towards Nehimi allowances.

Income and Expenditure of Muzrai Institutions.

1166. The receipts during the year works out to Rs. 18,22,162 and the total receipts including the opening balance of Rs. 45,01,982-12-4 to Rs. 63,24,144-12-9. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 26,48,926-1-7 leaving a closing balance of Rs. 36,75,218-11-2 (Rs. 44,86,554-13-9.)

BANGALORE,
DATED 28TH MAY 1955.

N. PUTTARANGASWAMY,
Chief Secretary to Government.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I

A—Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure of the Mysore State for the year 1953-54.

[In thousands of Rupees omitting 000.]

Heads of Account	Budget Estimates		Actual Receipts	
	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54
RECEIPTS.				
Cash balance at the commencement of the year.	3,89,18	2,75,83	4,81,20	3,52,21
Union Excise Duties	...	...	...	1,71
Taxes on Income, etc.	...	...	...	6,53
A. Land Revenue—				
1. Ordinary Revenue	1,12,00	1,20,25	1,06,09	1,38,10
2. Sale of Government Estates ..	7,00	7,00	5,18	5,06
3. Recoveries on account of Survey and Settlement Charges.	2,85	2,87	4,60	5,41
4. Recoveries of Overpayments ...	7	7	18	4
5. Collection of Payment for Service rendered.	40	20	26	17
6. Miscellaneous	16,00	20,00	17,56	23,08
7. Deduct—Refunds, etc.	*3,93*	*28,93*	*4,74*	*56,00*
Total ...	1,34,39	1,21,46	1,29,13	1,15,86
B. Forest Revenue—				
1. Timber and other produce removed from Forests by Government and Consumers and Purchasers ...	78,38	73,21	48,63	53,70
2. Miscellaneous	1,82	2,02	3,79	4,72
3. Deduct—Refunds	*1*	*2*	*2*	*6*
Total ...	80,19	75,21	52,40	58,36
C. Excise Revenue—				
1. Country Spirits ...	83,00	75,00	78,51	68,31
2. Country Fermented Liquor ...	72,05	75,00	75,25	68,68
3. Malt Liquors	3,42	3,25	2,62	5,05
4. Wines and Spirits	8,52	7,50	10,59	11,25
5. Receipts from Commercial Spirits, etc.	4,01	2,35	3,34	2,79
6. Opium	2,36	2,75	3,01	2,49
7. Duties on Medicinal and Toilet Preparation, etc.	36	40	63	1,24
8. Hemp and other Drugs	9,00	9,00	8,43	7,85
9. Sale of alcohol for use as motor fuel ...	5	3	2	2
10. Fines, Confiscations and Miscellaneous	25	1,30	2,14	53
11. Recoveries of Overpayments ...	5	...	5	3
12. Collection of Payments for service rendered.	8	14	22	19
13. Deduct—Refunds, etc.	*5,00*	*5,00*	*4,81*	*2,47*
Total ...	1,78,15	1,71,72	1,80,00	1,65,96
D. Stamp Revenue—				
(*a*) Non-Judicial				
1. Sale of Stamps	33,75	33,00	32,08	34,32
2. Duty on Impressing Documents ...	2,50	1,25	1,52	2,25
3. Fines and Penalties ...	20	20	16	13
4. Miscellaneous	7	20	26	68
5 Deduct—Refunds	*5,00*	*5,00*	*6,15*	*3,03*
Total (*a*) ...	31,52	29,65	27,87	34,35

APPENDIX I—*contd.*

[In thousands of Rupees omitting 000.]

Heads of Account	Budget Estimates		Actual Receipts	
	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54
(*b*) Judicial—				
1. Court Fee realised in Stamps ...	16,70	18,00	18,87	21,5
2. Other Receipts	1,20	2,00	1,24	1,2
3. Fines, Penalties and Miscellaneous ...	5	10	5	
4. Deduct—Refunds	*2,00*	*2,00*	*3,97*	*2,3*
Total (*b*) ...	15,95	18,10	16,19	20,5
Total (*a*) & (*b*) ...	47,47	47,75	44,06	54,9
E. Law and Justice—				
1. Sale proceeds of unclaimed and escheated property.	90	54	33	2
2. Court fees realised in cash ...	29	40	38	1
3. General Fees, fines and forfeitures ...	5,50	5,50	6,74	5,9
4. Miscellaneous	26	60	49	8
5. Recoveries of over-payments ...	1	3	2	
6. Deduct—Refunds	*1,00*	*1,00*	*78*	*4*
Total ...	5,96	6,07	7,18	6,1
F. Miscellaneous Taxes and other Receipts—				
1. Other Taxes and Duties ...	1,64,19	1,48,18	1,63,78	1,82,9
2. Registration	1,064	10,00	9,90	11,9
3. Miscellaneous Departments ...	57,24	30,48	37,43	39,4
4. Receipts in aid of Superannuation ...	1,60	2,02	3,57	3,8
5. Stationery and Printing	41	2,12	2,91	4,3
6. Miscellaneous	8,79	7,87	37,43	25,6
7. Jails and convict settlements ...	27	33	43	1,6
8. Police	4,53	5,22	6,55	4,9
9. Medical	15,51	20,72	14,95	11,3
10. Public Health	13,50	13,50	12,94	13,8
11. Education	35,89	27,74	44,44	27,9
12. Receipts under M. V. Act	52,04	58,53	57,92	80,9
Total ...	3,64,61	3,26,71	3,92,25	4,07,9
G. Miscellaneous—				
1. Interest—				
(i) Interest on Loans and Advances by the State Government.	4,14	4,13	7,00	6,3
(ii) Interest realised on Investments of Cash Balance,	25,18	24,00	34,88	3,3
(iii) Interest on Arrears of Revenue ...	65	70	2,85	1,3
(iv) Miscellaneous	10	10	94	47,9
(v) Deduct—Refunds	*10*	*10*	*3*	
Total (1) ...	29,97	28,83	45,64	88,9
2. Civil Works	40,65	37,83	13,60	34,3
3. Agriculture	9,37	10,19	12,79	17,3
4. Veterinary	6,08	7,09	6,28	8,9
5. Co-operation	56	58	31	
6. Industries and Supplies	5,56,97	6,18,50	4,79,68	5,24,6
7. Rural Development	...	...	...	2,9
Total ...	6,43,60	7,03,02	5,58,30	6,76,3

APPENDIX I—*contd.*

[In thousands of Rupees omitting 000.]

Heads of Account	Budget Estimates		Actual Receipts	
	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54
Transfers from Famine Relief ...	...	...	...	21,05
H. Commercial Services—				
1. Irrigation, Navigation, etc., Works for which Capital Accounts are kept.	929	7,66	9,30	2,45
Irrigation, Navigation, etc., works for which no capital accounts are kept.	...	...	2,600	2
2. Receipts from Electricity Schemes ...	1,00,19	84,58	89,73	87,99
3 Receipts from Road Transport Schemes	1,50	10	—1,14	9,02
Total ...	1,10,98	92,34	1,23,89	99,48
Contribution from the Government of India towards Revenue Gap.	3,45,00	3,85,00	3,85,25	3,86,68
Extraordinary Receipts ...	42,23	21,86	648	22,37
Transfer from Funds	49,04	1,11,11	...	...
Total Service Head Receipts ...	20,01,62	20,62,25	18,78,94	20,22,78
N. Public Debt	4,13,21	6,03,30	8,95,15	9,59,55
R. Loans and Advances by State Government	44,76	40,59	20,45	26,68
Total Consolidated Fund ...	24,59,59	27,06,14	27,94,54	30,09,01
Contingency Fund	20,00	...	...	...
Public Account—				
Unfunded Debt—				
Special Loans	2,20	5,20	1,57	3,27
Savings Bank Deposits	3,90,00	3,35,00	2,29,25	1,91,60
State Certificates	36,00	20,00	7,46	12,19
State Provident Funds	14,62	19,62	21,26	26,35
Other Accounts	1,03,00	1,13,00	1,13,30	1,31,50
Deposits and Advances—				
Sinking Funds	43,77	55,21	42,97	58,07
Reserve Funds	1,21,21	1,65,06	—4,91,46	5,29,72
Other Deposit Accounts	14,63,80	9,07,90	9,18,13	9,62,21
Advances not bearing interest ...	94,14	84,08	4,34,28	1,31,16
Suspense	29,52,93	32,13,02	29,18,46	30,27,53
Miscellaneous	...	...	6,37,86	40
Remittances	72,78,53	69,04,08	76,76,81	57,25,29
Reserve Bank Deposits	...	50,00	9,27,34	26,21,68
Total Public Account ...	1,25,00,20	1,18,72,17	1,34 37,23	1,34,20,97
Total Receipts ...	1,49,79,79	1,45,78,31	1,62,31,77	1,64,29,98
Grand Total including Opening Balance ...	1,53,68,97	1,48,54,14	1,67,12,97	1,67,82,19

APPENDIX I—*contd.*

[In thousands of Rupees omitting 000.]

Heads of Account	Budget Estimates		Actual Expenditure	
	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54
EXPENDITURE.				
A. Revenue collection charges.—				
1. Land Revenue	26,44	32,71	24,91	26,32
2. State Excise Duties	10,33	10,24	8,52	8,94
3. Stamps	2,23	2,08	2,73	1,77
4. Forest	38,73	38,21	39,14	39,77
5. Registration	4,84	4,87	4,65	4,98
6. Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Act	6,99	7,10	8,99	8,98
7. Other Taxes and Duties ...	4,62	5,02	4,34	5,75
Total ...	94,18	1,00,23	93,28	96,51
B. Administration.—				
1. General Administration ...	78,57	82,88	74,74	83,73
2. Administration of Justice ...	27,61	27,39	26,94	28,40
3. Jails and convict settlements ...	6,78	6,87	7,41	11,69
4. Police	1,08,93	1,12,86	1,05,43	1,12,56
5. Miscellaneous Departments ...	12,72	12,26	11,03	13,40
6. Stationery and Printing ...	16,76	18,17	15,95	16,90
7. Miscellaneous	13,82	18,10	10,43	18,88
Total ...	2,65,19	2,78,53	2,51,93	2,85,56
C. Public Instruction	3,37,78	3,57,46	3,16,88	3,23,44
D. Medical charges	98,92	1,02,75	89,12	96,14
F. Public Works.—				
1. Construction of I. N. E. and D. Works.	28,14	22,94	14,65	13,05
2. Civil Works	2,64,20	2,36,59	1,87,15	2,26,89
3. Other Revenue Expenditure ...	58,40	66,02	69,35	74,77
Total F ...	3,50,74	3,25,55	2,71,15	3,14,71
G. Pensions	46,96	57,49	52,40	58,97
H. Miscellaneous.—				
1. Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	30,00	40,00	30,00	42,00
2. Interest on Debt and other Obligations.	90,40	89,26	1,09,43	34,08
3. Interest on Capital outlay on Electricity Schemes	...	...	...	81,49
4. Public Health	38,70	42·84	26,33	29,09
5. Agriculture	61,40	59,93	47,41	51,34
6. Veterinary	24,08	25,32	21,05	23,79
7. Industries and Supplies ...	5,45,00	6,12,42	4,01,77	4,97,09
8. Rural Development Department ...	46,02	31,52	44,57	34,70
9. Co-operation	6,63	6,59	6,00	6,10
10. Famine Relief	20,00	30,00	...	21,05
11. Scientific Departments ...	4,45	6,29	4,33	5,51
12. Extraordinary charges ...	42,89	38,40	38,06	28,72
13. Community Development Projects ...	...	15,00	...	3,06
Total ...	9,09,57	9,97,57	7,28,95	8,58,02

APPENDIX I—*contd.*

[In thousands of Rupees omitting 000.]

Heads of Account	Budget Estimates		Actual Expenditure	
	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54
I. Commercial Services.—				
1. Construction of I.N.E. and D Works outside the Revenue Account.	1,22,99	1,56,61	1,21,80	1,69,23
2. Capital outlay on Industrial Development.	1,41,00	1,80,66	28,39	39,96
3. Capital Account of Civil Works ...	...	10,00	4,04	17,03
4. Capital outlay on Electricity Schemes	1,85,00	1,50,00	2,79,85	2,38,43
5. Community Development Projects ...	...	1,000	...	...
6. Capital outlay on Road Transport Schemes	6,00	5,00	3,37	5,09
7. Payments of commuted value of pensions.	...	...	...	...
8. Capital outlay on State Schemes of Government Trading.	50,00	50,00	34,89	—3,70,19
Total ...	5,04,99	5,62,27	4,72,34	99,55
Total of Service and Capital Heads ...	26,08,33	27,81,85	22,76,05	21,32,90
N. Public Debt	5,00	16,64	3,46,54	6,08,11
R. Loans and Advances by State Government.	87,91	2,07,51	79,74	1,00,62
Total Consolidated Fund ...	27,01,24	30,06,00	27,02,33	28,41,63
Contingency Fund	20,00	...	...	...
Public Account.—				
Unfunded Debt.—				
Special Loans	70	20	1,44	44
Savings Bank Deposits	3,45,05	3,15,00	2,54,79	2,35,46
State Certificates	20,00	20,00	20,31	16,43
State Provident Funds	9,88	11,91	14,42	14,75
Other Accounts	62,00	72,00	67,92	69,80
Deposits and Advances.—				
Sinking Funds	43,77	55,21	42,97	58,07
Reserve Funds	1,04,00	1,89,50	1,01,54	1,28,92
Other Deposit Accounts	14,45,80	8,94,46	9,48,13	8,84,99
Advances not bearing Interest ...	83,18	83,27	6,24,67	1,37,53
Suspense	29,55,69	31,12,52	29,10,27	35,31,38
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	14
Remittances	72,64,53	69,05,08	77,44,73	56,82,30
Reserve Bank Deposits	...	50,00	9,27,34	26,21,68
Total Public Account ...	1,23,34,60	1,17,09,15	1,36,58,43	1,33,81,89
Total Disbursements ..	1,50,55,84	1,47,15,15	1,63,60,76	1,62,23,52
Cash balance at the close of the year ...	3,13,13	1,38,99	3,52,21	5,58,67
Grand Total including Closing Balance ...	1,53,68,97	1,48,54,14	1,67,12,97	1,67,82,19

APPENDIX I—*contd.*

B—Statement showing the Demand, Collection and Balance under principal heads of Revenue for 1953-54.

Heads	Demand			Collections	Remissions	Closing balance
	Arrears	Current	Total			
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
I. Land Revenue—						
1. Assessment on lands	74,93,181 0 0	1,18,55,344 0 0	1,93,48,525 0 0	1,16,33,756 0 0	6,37,719 0 0	70,77,050 0 0
2. Quitrent	5,40 749 0 0	5,65,988 0 0	11,06,737 0 0	5,14,164 0 0	6,984 0 0	5,85,589 0 0
3. Miscellaneous	14,98,735 0 0	27,95,306 0 0	42,94,041 0 0	25,48,787 0 0	85,898 0 0	16,59,456 0 0
Total ...	**95,32,665 0 0**	**1,52,16,638 0 0**	**2,47,94,303 0 0**	**1,46,96,707 0 0**	**7,30,601 0 0**	**93,21,995 0 0**
1. Ryotwar and Miscellaneous cesses ...	1,C0,184 0 0	11,86,004 0 0	12,86,188 0 0	11,00,650 0 0	111 15 0	1,85,426 1 0
2. Jodi and Quitrent on whole Inam villages.	1,859 3 0	3,444 0 0	5,303 3 0	3,123 13 0	...	2,179 6 0
Total ...	1,02,043 3 0	11,89,448 0 0	12,91,491 3 0	11,03,773 13 0	111 15 0	1,87,605 7 0
II. Forest—						
1. Sandal Oil	...	40,57,122 0 0	42,67,122 0 0	42,67,122 0 0	...	...
2. Timber etc., removed by Government and Private Agency.	20,69,752 0 0	50,81,678 0 0	71,51,430 0 0	53,70,124 0 0	40,958 0 0	17,40,348 0 0
3. (i) Wood Preservation Plant	1,72,163 0 0	7,68,804 0 0	9,40,967 0 0	6,67,614 0 0	2,682 0 0	2,61,671 0 0
(ii) Miscellaneous	91,666 0 0	3,38,252 0 0	4,29,918 0 0	3,17,287 0 0	...	1,12,631 0 0
(iii) Receipt from Development Schemes ...	8,734 0 0	36,058 0 0	44,782 0 0	37,393 0 0	...	7,399 0 0
Total ...	**23,42,315 0 0**	**1,04,91,914 0 0**	**1,28,34,229 0 0**	**1,06,68,540 0 0**	**43,640 0 0**	**21,22,049 0 0**

Bellary District.

APPENDIX IB—**Statement showing the Demand, Collection and Balance under several heads of Excise Revenue for 1953-54.**

Sl. No.	Detailed Heads	Demand			Collection		
		Arrears	Current	Total	Arrears	Current	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	3. EXCISE REVENUE.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Arrack shop rent	2,06,231 4 11	38,87,247 0 0	40,93,478 4 11	45,616 0 0	35,71,140 0 0	36,16,756 0 0
2	Duty on arrack	...	20,01,496 5 7	20,01,496 5 11	...	20,01,496 5 7	20,01,496 5 7
3	Special liquor license fees	...	2,85,132 0 0	2,85,132 0 0	...	2,69,376 0 0	2,69,376 0 0
4	Duty on Special liquors and jaggery arrack ...	...	3,08,308 11 11	3,08,308 11 11	...	3,04,308 11 11	3,08,308 11 11
5	Duty on Proof and over Proof	...	69,768 2 6	69,768 2 6	...	69,768 2 6	69,768 2 6
6	Duty on Spirits contained in medicinal preparations and Spirit used for commercial purposes.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	2,06,231 4 11	65,51,952 4 0	67,58,183 8 11	45,616 0 0	62,20,089 4 0	62,65,705 4 0
7	Shop Rent (Date)	3,88,943 6 0	65,55,605 0 9	69,44,548 6 9	2,08,606 11 6	61,06,54 0 0	63,15,146 11 7
8	Do (Bagani)	...	13,608 9 6	13,608 9 6	...	11,085 9 3	11,085 9 3
9	Inam shop Rent	9,869 6 3	2,05,252 5 3	2,15,121 11 6	9,869 6 3	1,94,607 0 6	2,04,476 6 9
10	Government tree tax (Date)	24,103 12 3	8,08,683 13 10	8,32,787 10 1	17,353 14 3	7,77,776 4 7	7,95,130 2 10
11	Do (Bagani)	...	16 7 3	16 7 3	...	16 7 3	16 7 3
12	R. S. P.	...	14,950 5 9	14,950 5 9	...	14,950 5 9	14,950 5 9
13	Tree rent (Excise)	...	26,753 11 0	26,753 11 0	...	26,753 11 0	26,753 11 0
	Total ...	4,22,916 8 6	76,24,870 5 4	80,47,786 13 10	2,35,830 0 0	71,31,729 6 5	73,67,559 6 5
14	Ganja shop rent	1,13,528 9 7	3,51,309 0 0	4,64,837 9 7	42,295 9 3	3,11,669 11 0	3,53,665 4 3
15	Duty on Ganja	...	3,41,818 6 7	3,41,818 6 7	. .	3,41,818 6 7	3,41,818 6 7
16	Gain on sale of Ganja	...	89,050 0 0	89,050 0 0	...	89,050 0 0	89,050 0 0
	Total ...	1,13,528 9 7	77,82,177 6 7	8,95,706 0 2	42,295 9 3	7,42,538 1 7	7,84,833 10 10
17	Opium license fee	54,005 0 0	1,55,865 2 0	2,09,870 2 0	11,956 0 0	1,40,805 2 0	1,52,761 2 0
18	Gain on sale of Opium	...	86,701 2 0	86,701 2 0	...	86,701 2 0	86,701 2 0
	Total ...	54,005 0 0	2,42,566 4 0	2,96,571 4 0	11,956 0 0	2,27,506 4 0	2,39,462 4 0
19	Beer license fees	1,21,296 0 0	2,34,830 0 0	3,56,126 0 0	8,600 0 0	2,20,625 0 0	2,29 225 0 0
20	Beer Duty	...	3,21,643 15 2	3,21,643 15 2	...	3,21,643 15 2	3,21,643 15 2
	Total ...	1,21,296 0 0	5,56,473 15 2	6,77,769 15 2	8,600 0 0	5,42,263 15 2	5,50,868 15 2
21	Foreign Liquor license fees including rectified Spirit license fee.	24,819 12 0	5,91,103 11 0	6,15,923 7 0	23,855 5 6	5,30,524 5 0	5,54,379 10 6
22	License fee on denatured Spirit	...	2,85,607 3 6	2,85,607 3 6	...	2,85,607 3 6	2,85,607 3 6
23	Do on medicated wines... ...	...	878 14 6	878 14 6	...	878 14 6	878 14 6
24	Miscellaneous, fees, etc.	3,973 5 0	37,670 3 2	41,643 8 2	1,510 0 0	36,529 3 2	38,039 3 2
25	Gain on manufacture of arrack	...	6,52,597 2 9	6,52,597 2 9	...	6,52,597 2 9	6,52,597 7 9
	Total ...	28,793 1 0	15,67,856 2 11	15,96,650 3 11	25,365 5 6	15,06,136 12 11	15,31,502 2 5
	Grand Total ...	9,46,770 8 0	1,73,25,897 6 0	1,82,72,667 14 0	3,69,662 14 9	1,63,70,268 12 1	1,67,39,931 10 10

APPENDIX IB—**Statement showing the Demand, Collection and Balance under several heads of Exise Revenue for the year 1953-54.**

Sl. No.	Detailed Head	Remissions			Balance		
		Arrears	Current	Total	Arrears	Current	Total
		9	10	11	12	13	14
	3. EXCISE REVENUE.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Arrack Shop rent	...	...	...	1,60,615 4 11	3,16,107 0 0	4,76,622 4 11
2	Duty on arrack	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Special liqour license fees	...	...	...	...	15,756 0 0	15,756 0 0
4	Duty on Special liqour and Jaggery arrack ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Duty on Proof and over Proof	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Duty on Spirits contained in medicinal preparations and Spirit used for commercial purposes.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	1,60,615 4 11	3,31,863 0 0	4,92,478 4 11
7	Shop rent (Date)	...	...	...	1,80,336 10 6	4,49,065 0 8	6,25,401 11 2
8	Do (Bagani)	...	...	...	...	2,523 0 3	2,523 0 3
9	Imam Shop rent	...	...	...	...	10,645 4 9	10,645 4 9
10	Government tree tax (Bagani)	...	...	...	6,749 14 0	30,907 9 3	37,657 7 3
11	Do (Bagani)	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	R. S. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Tree rent (Excise)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	1,87,036 8 6	4,93,140 14 11	6,80,227 7 5
14	Ganja Shop rent	...	...	...	71,233 0 4	39,639 5 0	1,10,872 5 4
15	Duty on Ganja	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Gain on sale of Ganja	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	71,233 0 4	39,639 5 0	1,10,872 5 4
17	Opium license fee	...	...	...	42,049 0 0	15,060 0 0	57,109 0 0
18	Gain on sale of opium	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	42,049 0 0	51,060 0 0	57,109 0 0
19	Beer license fees	3,600 0 0	...	3,600 0 0	1,09,096 0 0	14,205 0 0	1,23,301 0 0
20	Beer Duty	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	3,600 0 0	...	3,600 0 0	1,09,096 0 0	14,205 0 0	1,23,301 0 0
21	Foreign liquor license fees including rectified Spirit license fee.	...	...	...	964 6 6	60,579 6 0	61,543 12 6
22	License fee on denatured Spirit	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Do Medicated wine	...	...	...	2,463 5 0	1,141 0 0	3,604 5 0
24	Miscellaneous fines, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Gain on manufacture of arrack	..	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	3,427 11 6	61,720 6 0	65,148 1 6
	Grand Total ...	3,600 0 0	...	3,600 0 0	5,73,507 9 3	9,55,628 9 11	15,29,136 3 2

APPENDIX II.

Expenditure on Public Works.

Sub-Major and Minor heads of appropriation	Original works		Repairs		Total Original Works and Repairs		Establishment	
	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
XVII. I.N.E. AND D.—A. IRRIGATION WORKS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(2) Unproductive Works-Working expenses.—								
(i) Krishnarajasagar Irrigation Works ...	...	...	9,09,000	6,09,410	9,09,000	6,09,410		
(ii) Vani Vilas Water Works	2,500	752	2,99,500	2,73,238	3,20,000	2,73,990		
(iii) Kolar Gold Fields Water Works... ...		...	1,85,000	1,95,569	1,85,000	1,95,569	4,35,800	3,89,953
(iv) Chamarajasagar Water Works ...	2,500	1,043	13,43,600	13,96,162	13,46,100	13,97,205		
(v) Basavanna Channel System	...	...	10,000	5,925	10,000	5,925		
Total XVII—I.N.E. and D. ...	5,000	1,795	27,47,100	24,80,304	27,52,100	24,82,099	4,35,800	3,89,953
18—Other Revenue expenditure financed from Ordinary Revenue—A. Irrigation Works.—								
(a) Works	13,66,900	11,50,971	...	...	13,66,900	11,50,971	...	...
(b) Extensions and Improvements ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Maintenance and Repairs ...	...	...	13,06,100	13,34,699	13,06,100	13,34,699	...	...
(d) Establishment ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,67,300	6,50,290
(e) Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(f) Suspense	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grants-in-aid	...	...	3,00,000	3,00,000	3,00,000	3,00,000	...	...
Development Schemes ...	15,00,000	16,24,617	20,00,000	24,01,933	35,00,000	40,26,550	...	...
Total 18—A. ...	28,66,900	27,75,588	56,06,100	40,36,632	64,73,000	68,12,220	4,67,300	6,50,290
19—I.N.E. and D.—B. Irrigation Works.—								
Works	15,75,500	1,36,069	...	...	1,57,500	1,36,069	...	...
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...		50,000	96,838
Tools and Plant	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Development Schemes	10,17,300	8,56,659	...	...	10,17,300	8,56,659	...	...
Total 19—B. ...	11,74,800	9,92,728	...	...	11,74,800	9,92,728	50,000	96,838
47—Misc. Departments.—								
3. Government Flying Schools ...	34,000	33,659	9,500	...	43,500	33,659	...	...

APPENDIX II—*contd.*

Sub-Major and Minor heads of appropriation	Tools and Plant		Total Final Heads		Suspense		Grand Total	
	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay
.....	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
XVII. I.N.E. AND D.—A. IRRIGATION WORKS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(2) Unproductive Works–Working expenses.—								
(i) Krishnarajasagar Irrigation Works ...								
(ii) Vani Vilas Water Works								
iii) Kolar Gold Fields Water Works... ...	10,100	19,370	31,98,000	28,91,422	...	...	31,98,000	28,91,422
(iv) Chamarajasagar Water Works ...								
(v) Basavanna Channel System								
Total XVII—I.N.E. and D. ...	10,100	19,370	31,98,000	28,91,422	...	...	31,98,000	28,91,422
18—Other Revenue expenditure—financed from ordinary Revenue—A. Irrigation Works.—								
(a) Works	...	...	13,66,900	11,50,971	...	...	13,66,900	11,50,971
(b) Extensions and Improvements ...	...	.	...	..	...	...	...	...
(c) Maintenance and Repairs ...	...	...	13,06,100	13,34,699	...	...	13,06,100	13,34,699
(d) Establishment	...	...	4,67,300	6,50,290	...	...	4,67,300	6,50,290
(e) Tools and Plant	55,100	54,506	55,100	54,506	...	...	55,100	54,506
(f) Suspense	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grant-in-aid	...	...	3,00,100	3,00,000	...	...	3,00,000	3,00,000
Development Schemes... ...	...	...	35,00,000	40,26,550	..	...	35,00,000	40,26,550
Total 18—A. ...	55,100	54,506	69,95,400	75,17,016	...	...	69,95,400	75,17,016
19—I.N.E. and D.—B. Irrigation Works—								
Works	...	...	1,57,500	1,36,069	...	...	1,57,500	1,36,069
Establishment	...	...	50,100	96,838	...	...	50,00 0	96,838
Tools and Plant	36,00,400	2,19,452	3,60,000	2,19,452	...	...	3,60,000	2,19,452
Development Schemes	...	...	10,17,300	8,56,659	...	...	10,17,300	8,56,659
Total 19—B. ...	36,00,000	2,19,452	15,84,800	13,09,018	...	...	15,84,800	13,09,018
47—Misc. Departments.—								
3. Government Flying Schools ...	...	...	43,500	33,659	...	...	43,500	33,659

APPENDIX 11—*contd.*

Sub-Major and Minor heads of appropriation	Original Works		Repairs		Total Original Works and Repairs		Establishment	
	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
50—Civil Works.—								
Original Works—Buildings ...	51,70,700	41,28,059	9,89,000	10,07,075	61,59,700	51,35,134	...	...
Do Communications ...	16,34,700	6,39,334	48,07,519	39,72,872	64,42,019	46,12,206	...	...
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,80,808	20,51,200
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Grants-in-Aid	5,02,000	3,78,923	...	...	5,02,000	3,76,923	...	...
Suspense	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...
Development Schemes	56,14,700	59,16,078	31,76,000	34,54,132	87,92,700	93,70,210	...	...
Total 50—Civil Works ...	1,29,22,100	1,10,60,394	89 ,74,319	84,34,079	2,18,96,419	1,94,94,473	25,80,808	20,51,200
68. I.N.E. AND D.—A. IRRIGATION WORKS.								
(*b*) K. G. F. Water Works	51,500	5,158	...	...	51,500	5,158	...	...
(*c*) Chamarajasagar and Water Works ...	10,17,000	9,83,063	...	...	10,57,000	9,88,063	...	...
Total Works ...	11,08,500	9,93,221	...	...	11,08,500	9,93,221	...	
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,000	15,197
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Suspense	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Development Schemes—								
I.—Constructing new tanks and pick-ups ...	4,90,100	7,76,757	...	...	4,90,100	7,76,757	...	...
II.—(A) Major Irrigation Projects.—								
(d) Other Works	18,88,500	16,45,180	...	...	18,88,500	16,45,180	...	...
(c) Tungabhadra Irrigation Works ...	40,00,000	17,85,509	...	...	40,00,000	17,85,509	...	...
(B) K. R. Sagar Works ...	10,19,000	8,25,020	...	...	10,19,000	8,25,020	2,15,000	2,08,491
III. Lift Irrigation in River Valleys ...	...	2,997	...	...	...	2,997	...	...
Deduct—Receipts on Capital Account ...	—7,38,000	—8,66,081	...	...	—7,38,000	—8,66,081	...	...
Total—Development Schemes ...	66,59,600	41,69,382	...	...	66,59,600	41,69,382	2,15,000	2,08,491
Total—68. I.N.E. and D.—A. ...	77,68,100	51,62,603	...	...	77,68,100	51,62,603	2,33,000	2,23,688

APPENDIX II—*contd.*

Sub-Major and Minor heads of appropriation	Tools and Plant		Total Final Heads		Suspense		Grand Total	
	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay
.....	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
50—Civil Works.—								
Original Works—Buildings ...	...	...	61,59,700	51,35,134	...	...	61,59,700	51,35,134
Do Communications ...	...	...	64,42,019	46,12,206	...	...	64,42,019	46,12,206
Establishment	...	...	25,80,808	20,51,200	...	...	25,80,808	20,51,200
Tools and Plant	3,51,100	6,20,153	5,51,100	6,20,153	...	...	8,51,100	6,20,153
Grants-in-Aid	...	...	5,02,000	3,76,923	...	...	5,02,000	3,76,923
Suspense	...	...	...	...	14,03,400	3,91,948	14,03,400	3,91,946
Development Schemes ...	2,63,000	1,43,819	90,55,700	95,14,029	...	...	90,55,700	95,14,029
Total—50. Civil Works ...	11,14,100	7,63,972	2,55,91,327	2,23,09,645	14,03,400	3,91,948	2,69,94,727	2,27,01,553
68. I.N.E. and D.—A. IRRIGATION WORKS.								
(b) K.G.F. Water Works	...	...	51,500	5,158	...	...	51,500	15,197
(c) Chamarajasagara Water Works ...	...	...	10,57,000	9,88,063	...	...	10,57,000	9,88,063
Total Works ...	...	...	11,08,500	9,93,221	...	...	11,08,500	9,93,221
Establishment	...	...	18,000	15,197	...	...	18,500	15,797
Tools and Plant	5,00,000	...	5,00,000	...	...	...	5,00,000	...
Suspense	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Development Schemes.—								
I.—Constructing new tanks and pick-ups ...	...	...	4,90 100	7,76,757	...	...	4,90,100	7,76,757
II.—(A) Major Irrigation Projects —								
(d) Other Works	...	...	18,88,500	16,45,180	...	...	18,88,500	16,45,180
(e) Tungabhadra Irrigation Works ...	...	...	40,00,000	17,85,509	...	...	40,00,000	17,85,509
(B) K. R. Sagar Works ...	...	24,920	12,34,000	10,58.431	...	871	12,34,000	10,59,302
III.—Lift Irrigation in River Valleys ...	...	...	...	2,997	...	...	...	2,997
Deduct—Receipts on Capital Account ...	...	...	—7,38,000	—8,66,081	...	...	—7,38,000	—8,66,081
Total—Development Schemes ...	...	24,920	68,74,600	44,02,793	...	871	68,74,600	44,03,664
Total—68. I.N.E. and D —A. Irrgn. Works ...	5,00,000	24,920	85,01,100	54,11,211	...	871	85,01,100	54,12,082

APPENDIX II—*contd.*

Sub-Major and Minor Heads of Appropriation	Original Works		Repairs		Total Original Works and Repairs		Establishment	
	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
81 Capital Account of Civil Works outside the Revenue Account.	1,100 10,00,000	13,80,019	...	...	1,100 10,00,000	13,80,019	...	60,951
Deduct Receipts on Capital account ...	...	28,569	...	...	...	28,569	...	...
Total—81. ...	10,01,100	13,51,450	...	...	10,01,100	13,51,450	...	60,951
Total—Service Heads ...	2,57,72,(00	2,13,78,217	1,53,37,019	1,49,51,015	4,11,01,019	3,63,29,232	37,66,908	34,72,920
Debt Heads and other Sources—								
Depreciation Fund—								
K. G. F. Water Works	1,61,300	1,28,868	...	...	1,61,300	1,28,868	...	...
Chamarajsagar and Water Works ...	1,35,100	1,31,166	...	...	1,35,100	1,31,166	...	...
Total (Depreciation Fund) ...	2,96,400	2,60,034	...	...	2,96,400	2,60,034	...	...
Irrigation Cess Fund	...	...	6,64,014	6,64,014	6,64,014	6,64,014	...	...
Loan for Restoration of Minor Tanks ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Civil Advances—Charges recoverable from ryots under Tank Maintenance rules.	...	...	50,000	1,09,950	50,000	1,09,950	...	...
Railway Cess Fund	...	...	2,22,850	2,22,850	2,22,850	2,22,850	...	...
University Fund	1,84,300	1 84,300	...	...	1 84,300	1,84,298	...	...
Sugarcane Cess Fund	13,45,930	13,45,930	...	...	13,45,930	13,45,930	...	...
Deposit Works	43,12,012	43,12,012	...	...	43,12,012	43,12,012	...	...
R. Loans to Municipalities	50,00,000	30,60,076	...	...	50,00,000	3,06,076	...	...
Insurance Fund	21,584	21,584	...	...	21,584	21,584	...	...
Deposits of Local Funds, District Fund ...	...	...	9,51,478	9,51,478	9,51,478	9,51,478	...	...
S. Remittances—								
Transfers between P.W.D. Officers ...	38,64,704	38,64,704	...	...	38,64,704	38,64,704	...	...
iii. Other Remittances.—								
Items adjustable by Civil	5,73,128	5,73,128	...	...	5,73,128	5,73,128	...	...
40—Agriculture	37,902	37,902	...	...	37,902	37,902	...	...
40—A. Rural Development 5 Works outlay	1,97,022	1,97,022	...	...	1,97,022	1,97,022	...	...
Total—Debts Heads and other sources ...	1,58,32,982	11,10,690	18,88,342	19,48,292	1,77,21,324	1,30,50,982	...	...
Grand Total ...	4,16,04,982	3,24,80,907	1,72,25,361	1,68,89,307	5,88,30,343	4,93,80,214	37,66,908	34,72,920

APPENDIX II—*contd.*

Sub-Major and Minor Heads of Appropriation	Tools and Plant		Total Final Heads		Suspense		Grand Total	
	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay
.....	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
81. Capital Account of Civil Works outside the Revenue Account.	...	2,45,080	1,000 10,00,000	16,86,050	...	45,469	10,01,000	17,31,519
Deduct Receipts on Capital account ...	...	...	...	28,569	...	...	...	—28,569
Total—81. ...	..	2,45,080	10,01,100	16,57,481	...	45,469	10,01,100	17,02,950
Total—Service Heads ...	20,39,300	13,27,300	4,69,15,227	4,11,29,452	14,03,400	4,38,268	4,83,18,627	4,15,67,740
Debt Heads and other Sources.—								
Depreciation Fund—								
K. G. F. Water Works	...	...	1,61,300	1,28,868	...	...	1,61,300	1,28,868
Chamarajsagar and Water Works ...	...	...	1,35,100	1,31,166	...	...	1,35,100	1,31,166
Total (Depreciation Fund) ...	...	...	2,96,400	2,60,034	...	...	2,96,400	2,60,034
Irrigation Cess Fund	...	...	6,64,014	6,64,014	...	...	6,64,014	6,64,014
Loan for Restoration of Minor Tanks ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Civil Advances—Charges recoverable from ryots under Tank Maintenance rules.	...	...	50,000	1,09,950	...	...	50,000	1,09,950
Railway Cess Fund	...	...	2,22,850	2,22,850	...	...	2,22,850	2,22,850
University Fund	...	...	1,84,300	1,84,298	...	...	1,84,300	1,84,298
Sugar Cane Cess Fund	...	...	13,45,930	13,45,930	...	...	13,45,930	13,45,930
Deposit Works	...	...	43,12,012	43,12,012	...	...	43,12,012	43,12,012
R. Loans to Municipalities	...	...	50,00,000	3,06,076	...	...	50,00,000	3,06,076
Insurance Fund	...	...	21,584	21,584	...	...	21,584	21,584
Deposit of Local Funds—District Fund ...	...	...	9,51,478	9,51,478	...	...	9,51,478	9,51,478
S. Remittances.—								
Transfers between P.W.D. Officers ...	...	...	38,64,704	38,64,704	...	...	38,64,704	38,64,704
iii. Other Remittances.—								
Items adjustable by Civil	...	...	5,73,128	5,73,128	...	...	5,73,128	5,73,123
40—Agriculture	...	...	37,902	37,902	...	...	37,902	37,902
40—A. Rural Development 5 Works outlay	...	...	1,97,022	1,97,022	...	...	1,97,022+	1,97,022
Total—Debt Heads and other Sources	...	...	1,77,21,324	1,30,50,982	...	...	1,77,21,324	1,30,50,982
Grand Total ...	20,39,300	13,27,300	6,46,36,551	5,41,80,434	14,03,400	4,38,288	6,60,39,951	5,46,18,722

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the Opening Balance, Receipts, Expenditure and Closing Balance of Town Municipalities in the State during the year 1953-54.

Sl. No.	District	Opening Balance		Receipts		Total		Expenditure		Closing Balance	
		Estimate	Actual	Estimate	Actual	Estimate	Actual	Estimate	Actual	Estimate	Actual
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Bangalore ...	1,11,471	1,08,107	8,26,124	5,58,196	9,37,541	6,66,303	8,23,866	5,39,989	1,13,675	1,26,314
2	Mysore ...	1,83,903	1,67,167	7,35,058	7,82,116	9,18,961	9,49,283	7,76,225	7,28,936	1,42,736	2,20,347
3	Kolar ...	1,98,300	1,97,745	10,37,151	8,09,874	12,15,451	10,07,618	10,78,681	7,81,259	1,36,770	2,26,360
4	Tumkur ...	1,86,289	1,71,384	10,41,419	8,48,159	12,27,708	10,19,543	10,60,499	8,88,302	1,57,209	1,61,241
5	Hassan ...	1,16,174	1,46,230	17,15,702	9,33,122	18,32,576	10,79,352	15,29,538	9,21,897	3,03,038	1,57,455
6	Mandya ...	1,54,096	1,70,466	8,55,983	5,45,717	10,10,079	7,16,083	9,05,999	5,37,043	1,04,080	1,79,040
7	Chitaldrug ...	1,11,646	1,10,200	9,10,973	7,69,094	10,22,819	8,72,294	9,46,642	7,09,458	76,177	1,69,836
8	Chikmagalur ...	...	1,28,494	...	9,71,023	...	10,99,517	...	8,22,494	...	2,77,023
9	Shimoga ...	...	2,28,454	...	10,21,803	...	12,53,257	...	9,97,125	...	2,56,132
	Total ...	...	14,28,247	...	72,42,004	...	86,70,251	...	69,26,503	...	17,43,748

APPENDI

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under section 170 C.P.C. at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to or taken up by the police		Arrested by the Police during the year
			P. P.	P. T.	
1	2	3	4		5
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.				
1	115, 117, 118, 119...	Abetment of cognizable offence ...	...	...	...
	Class I.	*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.*			
2	131 to 136 and 138	Offences relating to the Army and Navy	...	...	...
3	231 to 254 ...	Offences relating to coin ...	...	5	12
4	255 to 263-A ...	Offences relating to stamps ...	...	...	...
5	467 and 471 ..	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes	...	10	4
6	469-A to 489-D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes ...	...	...	1
7	212 to 216, 216-A...	Harbouring an offender ...	...	...	...
8	224, 225, 225-B and 226.	Other offences against public justice	...	17	65
9	148 to 153, 157, 158 and 159	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	26	2,018	1,415
10	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier	...	...	1
		Total ...	26	2,050	1,498
	Class II.	*Serious Offences against Person.*			
11	302, 303 and 306 ...	Murder	...	246	312
12	307 ...	Attempts at murder	...	13	19
13	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide	...	6	17
14	376 ...	Rape by a person other than the husband	...	7	8
15	377 ...	Unnatural offences	...	1	1
16	317 and 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	...	1	4
17	305, 306 and 309	Attempt at and abetment of suicide	3	15	17
18	329, 331, 333, 325, 326, 335.	Grievous hurt	...	236	292
19	328 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	3	...	21
20	327, 330, 332, 324	Hurt	9	652	1,226
21	368 to 369 and 372, 373 and 371.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves	...	78	85
22	344 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion	...	...	9
22A	353, I.P. ...	... ..	...	66	54
23	353, 354, 355, 357...	Criminal force to Public servant or women or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine ...	4	179	273
24	304-A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	4	53	63
		Total ...	23	1,553	2,401
		Carried over ...			

V.

umber of persons arrested and awaiting trial during the calendar year 1953-54.

Released under Section 169 of C.P.C.	Released by Magistrate's order before trial	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged		Number of persons evading arrest at the close of the year			Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at the end of year		Persons Concerned in Magistrate's Cases			Remarks
				Dis. Acq.	Withdrawn	P. T.	Otherwise dia.	O. V.	P. P.		Number arrested	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged	
6	7	8	9	10		11			12		13	14	15	16
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	17	4	...	...	12	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	14	1	1	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	81	32	14	...	35	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
380	27	3,052	86	1,883	...	1,054	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
380	28	3,166	125	1,898	...	1,113	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	6	548	117	198	...	202	...	...	31	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	32	5	12	...	9	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	...	23	2	9	...	7	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	15	6	5	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	5	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	35	...	10	1	19	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	8	496	34	257	...	19	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	24	3	9	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
128	10	1,749	77	986	...	488	191	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	...	149	10	67	..	65	1	1	5	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	5	...	...	...	5	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...
8	...	112	18	60	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4	452	53	203	...	194	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	2	113	19	36	...	54	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...
187	30	3,760	346	1,854	1	1,292	207	16	43	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under Sec. 170 C.P.C. at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to or taken up by the Police		Arrested by the Police during the year
			P. P.	P. T	
1	2	3	4		5
		Brought forward ...			
	Class III.	*Serious Offences against Person and Property or against Property only.*			
25	395, 397, 398, 399 and 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	...	110	58
26	394, 397, 398, 392 and 393.	Robbery ...	3	38	99
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433 and 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	...	96	118
28	428 and 429 ...	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	...	53	67
29	454, 455, 457 to 460 and 449 to 452.	Lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	3	636	1,934
29A	454, 457 City (Attempt).	....	...	6	33
30	311, 400 and 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	...	...
		Total ...	6	944	2,309
	Class IV.	*Minor Offences against Person.*			
31	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	...	172	167
32	336 and 337 ...	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life.	...	39	122
33	374 ...	Compulsory labour ...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	211	289
	Class V.	*Minor offences against Property.*			
34	379 to 382 ...	Theft ... Of cattle ...	3	184	746
		Theft ... Ordinary ...	8	1,103	5,123
35	406 to 409 ...	Criminal breach of trust ...	4	221	406
36	411 to 414 ...	Receiving stolen property ...	...	6	11
37	419 and 420 ...	Cheating ...	1	73	182
38	447, 448, 455 and 456.	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking.	...	402	419
39	461 and 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacles ...	...	...	3
		Total ...	16	1,989	6,890
		Total of Classes I to V ...	71	6,747	12,387
		Carried over ...			

[V—*Contd.*

of, number of persons arrested and awaiting trial during the calendar year 1953-54

Released under Section 169 of C. P. C.	Released by Magistrate's order before trial	Number of persons tried	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged		Number of persons evading arrest at the close of the year			Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year		Persons concerned in Magistrate's Cases			Remarks
				Dis. Acq.	Withdrawn	P. T.	Otherwise dis.	O. V.	P. P.		Number arrested	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged	
6	7	8	9	10		11			12		13	14	15	16
...	...	168	12	91	...	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	2	129	23	30	...	71	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	212	6	88	...	118	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	125	8	88	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	42	2,531	1,155	469	12	884	2	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	39	17	14	...	5	3	...	..	...	...	...	...	..
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	46	3,204	1,221	780	12	1,172	9	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	339	17	168	...	154	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	161	51	51	...	56	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	500	68	219	...	210	...	..	3	...	...	...	...	...
8	...	925	338	257	...	303	20	3	4	...	...	...	...	...
49	74	6,111	3,397	1,059	56	1,312	4	5	278	..	...	...	...	...
8	...	623	229	19	...	284	...	7	4	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	17	5	4	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	254	56	55	...	112	...	...	1	...	...	...	..	..
6	...	815	45	408	...	350	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	3	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
72	75	8,748	4,071	1,883	56	2,410	24	17	287	...	...	...	...	...
648	179	19,378	5,831	6,634	69	6,197	240	73	333	...	,	...	...	...

APPENDIX

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under Sec. 170 C.P.C. at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to or taken up by the Police		Arrested by the Police during the year
			P. P.	P. T.	
1	2	3	4		5
		Brought forward ...			
	Class VI.	*Other offences not specified above.*			
40	295 to 297 ...	Offences against Religion ...	...	6	12
41	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 34, Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances ...	...	42	141
42	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	...	34	126
43	.....	Habitual Offenders Act ...	...	14	9
44	161, 176, 192 and 211 I. P. C. and 64 Cr. P. C.	....	...	143	508
45	.....	Security Section ...	...	141	825
46	.....	D. I. R. and other Control Orders...	...	484	1,485
47	.....	Prohibition Act ...	10	952	11,28
48	.....	Cow slaughter, Disability, Mining, Petrol, Indian Railway, Irrigation Act, etc	...	111	408
49	.....	69 M. P. Act, Vagrancy Act ...	...	1	96
		Total ...	10	1,928	14,890
		Grand Total ...	81	8,675	28,277

[V—*concld.*

Released under Section 169 of C. P. C.	Released by Magistrate's order before trial	Number of persons tried	Number convicted	Number acquited or discharged		Number of persons evading arrest at the close of the year			Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year		Persons concerned in Magistrate's Cases			Remarks
				Dis. Acq,	Withdrawn	P. T.	Otherwise dis.	O. V.	P. P.		Number arrested	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged	
6	7	8	9	10		11			12		13	14	15	16
...	...	18	3	4	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	183	123	15	...	42	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	160	17	31	...	45	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...
...	7	16	3	3	...	1	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
44	6	601	248	168	8	173	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
75	9	882	429	135	5	310	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
..	15	1,954	1.093	641	...	209	3	...	8	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	12,241	10,5 7	604	...	1,044	...	12	64	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	519	332	68	...	118	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	97	76	10	1	9	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
120	37	16,671	12,901	1,679	14	1,962	5	25	85	...	..	...	...	...
768	216	36,049	18,932	8,314	83	8,159	245	98	418	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX V—(CIVIL).

Nature and Value of Civil Suits filed and disposed of in the several Civil Courts in the Mysore State during the year 1953-54.

Tribunals	Opening balance		Filed or received by transfer		Refiled or remanded		Total		Disposed of		Closing balance	
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Munsiffs' Courts ...	8,175	8,395	19,721	22,275	1,048	1,035	28,945	31,705	20,550	22,943	8,395	8,762
Courts of the Subordinate Judges ...	1,847	2,041	5,5 3	5,634	289	282	7,639	7,957	5,598	6,050	2,041	1,907
District Courts ...	550	502	625	816	87	42	1,262	1,260	760	732	502	628
Total ...	10,572	10,938	25,849	28,725	1,424	1,359	37,846	41,022	26,908	29,725	10,938	11,297

Tribunals	Suits filed during the present year										Suits disposed of					
	Value	Suits regarding landed property	Suits regarding money transactions	Suits for other rights	Number of suits under Rs. 100	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and below Rs. 500	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and below Rs. 1,000	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and below Rs. 5,000	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000	Number of suits, the value of which cannot be ascertained in money	*Ex parte*	Admitted and compromised	Struck off the file	Otherwise disposed of	Value	Average duration
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	Rs. a. p.														Rs. a. p.	
Munsiffs' Courts ...	64,90,817 10 1	3,239	17,476	1,560	8,017	8,919	2,397	1,570	...	1,372	7,608	7,564	273	7,498	63,58,182 12 3	140·73
Courts of the Subordinate Judges ...	28,28,813 8 4	210	5,324	100	1,919	3,001	177	401	124	12	2,306	1,881	150	1,713	35,28,632 7 4	131·13
District Courts ...	72,01,731 4 5	96	664	56	2	516	1	57	222	18	206	341	17	168	48,03,297 15 2	220·54
Total ...	1,65,21,362 6 10	3,545	23,464	1,716	9,938	12,436	2,575	2,028	346	1,402	10,120	9,786	440	9,379	1,46,90,113 2 9	140·74

APPENDIX VI

Statement showing the total number of Registrations, in Mysore State Department during the year 1953-54.

"11 Registration (*b*) District Charges."

Sl. No.	Name of District	Total Registrations	Receipts.	Expenditure
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Mysore	50,262	2,18,067 15 6	78,204 2 9
2	Bangalore	61,274	3,58,224 13 0	93,326 0 9
3	Kolar	33,324	96,477 13 6	60,491 3 8
4	Mandya	33,593	1,22,135 9 0	52,944 6 0
5	Tumkur	34,256	1,14,242 6 6	63,879 2 0
6	Hassan	25,102	77,636 7 3	84,625 15 9
7	Shimoga	10,309	55,663 10 0	31,283 13 6
8	Chikmagalur	6,731	42,239 1 6	23,353 2 0
9	Chitaldrug	12,598	60,623 3 9	27,401 7 0
	(*a*) Superintendence ...	...	...	18,093 13 6
	Yelandur	2,374	7,068 0 0	4,955 13 0
	Total ...	2,69,823	11,52,379 0 0	5,02,569 4 6
10	Bellary (1st October 1953 to 31st March 1954).	..	32,753 3 6	20,744 10 6

Statement showing the aggregate value of transactions

Sl. No.	Name of District	Valuation of Property of registered deeds in 1953-54	Valuation of Property of registered deeds in 1952-53
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Mysore ...	3,58,12,950 2 7	2,86,66,136 12 4
2	Bangalore ...	8,41,11,632 0 0	6,49,33,922 0 0
3	Kolar ...	1,25,76,257 15 11	1,09,01,728 10 2
4	Tumkur ...	1,77,14,430 12 8	1,41,44,907 6 6
5	Mandya ..	1,77,14,234 13 5	1,46,23,726 8 4
6	Hassan ...	1,35,53,364 10 7	1,13,14,632 3 6
7	Shimoga ...	89,67,436 13 7	74,03,806 9 10
8	Chitaldrug ...	1,00,71,086 14 1	89,23,112 13 4
9	Chikmaglur ...	79,18,646 5 3	67,71,277 6 2
	Total ...	20,84,40,040 8 1	16,78,83,352 6 2
10	Bellary (1st October 1953 to 31st March 1954).	42,92,187 0 0	...

APPENDIX VII.—Agricultural Stock in the Mysore State during the year 1953-54.

District	Bulls over three years								Cows over three years				
	Cattle				Buffaloes				Cattle				
	Breeding Bulls	Working Bullocks	Other Bulls	Total	Breeding Bulls	Working Bulls	Other Bulls	Total	In Milk	Dry	Not calved	For work	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Bangalore ...	1,631	1,42,230	16,946	1,60,807	1,221	2,349	793	4,463	88,728	1,32,263	45,253	1,07,162	8,498
Kolar ...	2,401	1,84,685	14,836	2,01,722	1,668	4,690	965	7,323	49,734	84,377	24,773	61,175	4,326
Tumkur ...	803	2,21,780	13,061	2,35,641	988	8,350	1,088	10,426	61,933	1,03,850	30,800	47,840	3,882
Mysore ...	951	2,15,107	18,616	2,34,674	777	980	547	2,304	67,799	1,09,655	37,331	43,959	4,686
Mandya ...	768	1,02,585	7,113	1,10,466	1,058	1,098	531	2,687	29,275	52,454	19,343	51,040	2,499
Hassan ...	764	1,69,329	11,618	1,81,711	1,024	2,359	693	4,076	56,801	1,02,390	34,941	36,841	3,641
Shimoga ..	2,637	1,55,373	18,207	1,76,217	1,452	10,645	1,232	13,329	51,413	79,937	26,338	1,068	3,127
Chikmagalur ...	760	1,03,096	9,514	1,13,370	882	6,170	710	7,762	38,269	53,117	19,081	1,184	1,700
Chitaldrug ...	2,007	1,85,175	9,804	1,96,986	1,951	5,581	1,182	8,714	35,726	68,192	18,129	3,392	2,177
Grand Total ..	12,522	14,79,360	1,19,715	16,11,597	11,021	42,229	7,741	60,984	4,74,680	7,87,365	2,55,890	3,53,662	34,537

District	Cows over three years							1 to 3 years					
	Cattle	Buffaloes						Cattle			Buffaloes		
	Total	In Milk	Dry	Not calved	For work	Others	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Bangalore ...	3,76,904	42,965	38,925	9,255	834	1,465	93,494	57,393	72,540	1,29,933	8,810	20,534	29,344
Kolar ...	2,24,385	51,781	30,878	7,704	599	1,215	72,177	47,252	51,957	99,209	9,095	20,136	29,231
Tumkur ...	2,48,286	29,583	32,462	8,081	714	1,031	71,871	51,340	52,881	1,04,201	10,430	19,177	29,547
Mysore ...	2,63,431	29,778	36,157	9,335	607	887	76,664	47,717	50,776	98,493	6,325	15,492	21,817
Mandya ..	1,55,611	30,101	34,540	9,481	752	1,130	75,954	21,852	24,580	46,432	4,623	16,203	20,826
Hassan ...	3,34,615	25,679	32,782	8,731	546	805	68,543	39,435	47,435	86,870	6,828	16,574	23,402
Shimoga ...	1,61,878	28,719	36,381	8,821	445	737	75,103	42,952	44,463	87,415	9,911	17,954	27,165
Chikmagalur ...	1,13,351	13,028	16,572	4,222	197	507	34,526	26,221	26,812	53,033	4,877	7,549	12,426
Chitaldrug ...	1,27,716	35,410	45,606	10,611	563	1,237	93,427	35,274	35,290	70,564	13,409	26,343	39,752
	19,06,177	2,67,044	3,04,303	76,191	5,207	9,014	6,61,719	3,69,436	4,06,714	7,76,150	74,308	1,59,292	2,33,510

APPENDIX VII—(*contd.*)

District	Under one year						Sheep						
	Cattle			Buffaloes			Up to one year	1 to 3 years			Over 3 years		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
...	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
Bangalore ...	32,713	34,443	67,156	5,601	11,118	16,719	25,376	41,951	89,807	1,31,758	36,439	1,15,522	1,51,961
Kolar ...	20,443	23,133	43,576	5,214	9,592	14,806	52,339	53,644	1,25,055	1 78,699	48,403	1,84,377	2,32,780
Tumkur ...	26,005	26,748	52,753	6,875	10,638	17 513	74,966	71,890	1,72,222	2,44,112	61,699	2,68,078	3,29.777
Mysore ...	26,988	27,082	54,070	4,710	8,253	12,963	13,697	37,797	69,050	1,06,847	28,076	80,919	1,08,995
Mandya ...	13,110	14,232	27,342	4,771	9,879	14,650	27,094	42.865	1,10,807	1,53,612	33,881	1,57,732	1,91,613
Hassan ...	23,342	25,163	48,505	5,712	8,740	14,452	15,951	32,002	60,938	92,940	28,923	84,698	1,13,621
Shimoga ...	20,740	23,219	43,959	6,155	8,964	15,119	2,832	8,117	6,866	9,983	2,584	9,668	12,252
Chikmagalur ...	15.936	15,847	31,783	3,154	4,407	7,561	3,667	8,974	18,712	27,686	7,115	23.549	30,664
Chitaldrug ...	12,289	13,742	26,031	7,531	11,616	19,147	38,365	37,153	93,432	1,30,585	30,456	1,75,731	2,06,187
Grand Total ..	1,91,566	2,03,609	3,95,175	49,723	83,207	1,32,930	2,56,093	3,29,393	7,46,889	10 76 282	2,77,576	11,00.274	13,77,850

District	Goats							Horses					
	Up to one year	1 to 3 years			Over 3 years			Up to one year	1 to 3 years			Over 3 years	
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
...	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53
Bangalore ...	34,975	34,782	73,323	1,08,105	30,942	94,335	1,25,277	2,278	570	324	894	878	822
Kolar ..	37,209	34,582	70,459	1,05,041	30,832	93,183	1,24,015	1,522	172	183	355	244	341
Tumkur ...	40,618	38,227	82,260	1,20,507	27,937	96,550	1,24,487	1,549	245	262	507	250	5 5
Mysore ...	19,834	35,710	69,384	1,05,085	27,872	71,915	99,787	1,150	210	230	440	444	401
Mandya ..	22,394	20,923	51,422	72,345	13,399	58,946	72,345	1,496	159	202	361	165	182
Hassan ...	15,973	24,759	42,626	67,455	17,785	45,342	63,127	1,272	243	257	500	355	411
Shimoga ...	5,130	7,273	12,740	20,013	4,697	22,219	26,916	394	124	89	213	225	162
Chikmagalur ...	4,229	6,651	11,132	17,783	4,869	13,717	18,586	317	50	46	96	75	82
Chitaldrug ...	15,818	16,663	37,752	54,415	13,660	50,875	64,535	1,142	324	350	674	361	565
Grand Total ...	1,96,180	2,19,561	4,51,188	6,70,749	1,71,993	5,47,082	7,19,075	10,870	2,097	1,943	4,040	2,997	3,471

APPENDIX VII—(*concld.*)

District	Horses		Donkeys						Other Animals			*Poultry	
	Over 3 years	Up to one year	1 to 3 years			Over 3 years							
	Total		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Mules	Camels	Pigs	Hens	Cocks
...	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66
Bangalore ...	1,700	454	1,405	2,131	3,526	2,175	3,957	6,132	169	137	11,950	2,37,440	98,960
Kolar ...	585	460	1,297	1,747	3,044	2,131	3,492	5,623	50	...	26,070	2,12,447	83,208
Tumkur ...	755	321	1,064	1,395	2,459	1,875	2,888	4,763	38	2	16,526	1,45,477	62,410
Mysore ...	845	115	346	582	928	748	1,062	1,810	27	20	3,638	1,43,824	60,216
Mandya ...	247	261	606	940	1,546	1,008	1,743	2,751	12	...	5,489	1,62,284	61,579
Hassan ...	766	90	264	438	702	352	631	983	2	...	8,788	1,30,043	60,901
Shimoga ...	387	30	58	84	142	224	203	427	6	...	2,929	90,656	46,813
Chikmagalur ...	157	18	165	47	212	503	103	606	...	..	9,244	60,664	36,353
Chitaldrug ...	926	148	577	659	1,236	1,388	1,610	2,998	9	3	4,243	55,086	22,191
Grand Total ...	6,468	1,897	5,782	8,013	13,795	10,404	15,689	26,093	313	162	88,877	12,31,921	5,32,631

District	*Poultry				Ploughs		Carts	Sugarcane Crushers		Oil Engines	Electric Pumps	Tractors	Ghanis	
	Chickens	Ducks	Drakes	Ducklings	Wooden	Iron		Worked by Power	Worked by Bullocks				Seers and less	More than 5 seers
...	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
Bangalore ...	3,11,665	5,810	1,570	1,250	1,32,032	20,933	44,106	153	908	63	498	31	120	293
Kolar ...	3,12,136	3,371	1,250	896	1,21,964	10,064	40,147	105	1,102	129	701	15	31	399
Tumkur ...	1,78,077	1,691	491	522	1,49,911	2,179	40,505	86	645	105	141	7	209	444
Mysore ...	2,13,600	1,490	820	527	1,44,474	9,727	49,262	182	498	79	34	10	57	79
Mandya ...	1,91,057	2,573	497	1,249	1,10,425	7,988	25,913	29	435	39	15	45	191	147
Hassan ...	1, 8,994	1,667	518	851	1,14,725	1,124	24,441	11	338	46	10	8	117	90
Shimoga ...	1,33,206	1,352	440	483	79,486	5,175	32,538	46	1,588	25	4	77	4	28
Chikmagalur ..	1,06,693	657	234	360	56,474	2,664	14,424	10	106	39	6	34	24	9
Chitaldrug ...	61,967	71,441	413	235	96,451	7,213	31,432	55	471	128	128	105	71	57
Grand Total ...	17,07,415	20,052	6,233	6,373	10,05,942	60,067	3,02,768	677	6,097	653	1,537	332	824	1,547

*The criterion to distinguish between adult fowls and chickens or ducklings is the ability to breed.

APPENDIX

Statement showing the particulars of Educational Institutions

Particulars	Number of Institutions		Number of Scholars on rolls		Average daily attendance	
	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54
I. UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1 University including Research Departments	1	1	...	...	...	...
2 Research Institutions ...	2	2	397	433	378	415
3 Arts, Science and Intermediate Colleges— Men ...	18	19	12,983	13,977	11,815	12,114
Do Women ...	3	3	1,806	1,872	1,599	1,627
Professional Colleges.						
4 Education	1	2	86	102	71	95
5 Engineering	4	4	2,058	2,384	1,896	2,202
6 Technology	1	1	130	126	111	100
7 Medicine	1	1	447	516	383	455
8 Law	1	1	250	260	226	242
9 Agriculture	1	1	65	107	65	87
10 Commerce	2	2	1,088	1,040	923	944
11 Oriental (Samskrita) ...	4	5	808	981	736	854
Total for Collegiate Education and Research.	39	42	20,068	21,793	18,203	19,132
II. SCHOOL EDUCATION.						
Secondary Education.						
1 High Schools for Boys Military	1	1	201	180	197	172
Do Others	165	205	55,114	59,466	48,736	53,238
Do Girls	37	42	13,175	14,730	11,973	13,254
2 Senior Basic Schools	3	8	111	1,586	95	1,412
3 Middle School—Boys	603	622	1,08,602	1,04,375	98,051	91,053
Do ,, Girls	109	110	22,365	22,574	19,561	19,867
Total for Secondary ...	938	986	1,99,563	2,02,911	1,73,613	1,79,266
Primary Education.						
Junior Basic Schools ...	101	115	8,371	8,566	6,409	6,787
Primary Schools—Boys ...	9,898	10,638	5,56,483	5,87,702	4,36,958	4,63,350
Do Girls ..	619	603	67,834	69,947	55,176	56,463
Total for Primary Schools ...	10,618	11,356	6,32,688	6,66,215	4,98,543	5,26,600
Total for School Education ...	11,556	12,342	8,32,256	8,69,126	6,72,156	7,05,866
III. SPECIAL EDUCATION.						
1 Training Institutions—Men ...	6	9	934	1,573	862	1,393
Do Women ...	3	4	297	416	268	396
2 Technical Schools ...	6	7	1,333	1,811	1,129	1,437
3 Industrial Schools ...	14	14	872	957	695	830
4 Agricultural Schools ...	3	2	91	103	85	100
5 Commercial Schools ...	62	68	5,280	5,739	4,249	4,960
6 Samskrita Schools ...	83	79	2,299	2,321	1,953	2,020
7 Schools for the Handicapped ...	2	1	106	79	100	71
8 Engineering ...	1	1	467	464	373	440
9 Medicine ...	1	2	498	712	469	660
10 Nursery Schools ...	60	64	3,779	3,747	3,114	3,022
11 Others (Music, Physical Edn, and Fine Arts).	8	11	634	811	560	697
Total for Special Education ...	249	262	16,590	18,733	13,857	16,026
Grand Total for Public Institutions.	11,844	12,646	8,68,914	9,09,657	7,04,216	7,41,027
IV. LITERARY CLASSES—Men.	1,614	2,136	31,262	35,938	26,572	28,776
Women	195	260	2,930	3,648	2,491	2,918
Total ...	1,809	2,396	34,192	39,586	29,063	31,694
Grand Total of all Institutions.	13,653	15,042	9,03,106	9,49,243	7,33,279	7,72,721
Indirect Expenditure ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grant Total ...	13,653	15,042	9,03,106	9,49,243	7,33,279	7,72,721
UNRECOGNISED.	...	...	...	...	...	...
ALL TOTAL ...	13,653	15,042	9,03,106	9,49,243	7,33,279	7,72,721

VIII.

maintained in Mysore State for the year 1953-54.

Expenditure met from							
Central Government towards	State Funds	District Board Funds	Municipal Funds	Fees	Endowments	Other sources	Grand Total
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
...	2,12,455	...	...	...	...	...	2,12,455
4,32,996	1,34,000	...	...	1,06,145	...	2,46,595	19 13,736
...	13,00,379	...	...	9,01,898	8,391	64,378	22,75,046
...	1,91,049	...	...	97,914	...	15,716	3,04,679
...	51,408	...	...	4,757	...	...	56,165
...	2,24,654	...	...	2,80,645	...	...	5,05,299
...	1,32,580	...	...	8,687	...	...	1,41,267
...	1,55,003	...	...	48,000	...	...	2,03,003
...	11,704	...	...	48,715	...	...	60,419
...	1,06,318	...	...	6,460	...	..	1,12,778
...	53,174	...	...	54,358	...	4,414	1,11,946
...	1,59,472	...	...	...	3,011	1,812	1,64,295
14,32,996	27,32,196	...	...	15,57,579	11,402	3,26,915	60,61,088
2,46,010	...	...	...	11,120	...	...	2,57,150
...	17,56,991	3,56,460	4,28,704	14,17,264	1,35,487	2,20,377	43,15,230
...	5,52,224	...	20,868	2,81,099	44,165	1,15,419	10,13,775
...	53,198	...	...	4,390	...	180	57,783
...	35,49,544	...	1,092	65,756	96,715	56,423	37,69,530
...	7,83,288	...	...	24,140	38,695	38,969	8,85,092
2,46,010	66,95,245	3,56,460	4,50,664	18,03,769	3,15,060	4,31,368	1,02,98,578
...	2,88,228	...	...	75	...	1,048	2,89,351
...	1,32,79,348	3,38,704	1,18,295	31,150	89,227	24,241	1,38,80,965
...	17,00,994	...	17,819	28,972	23 317	53,936	18,25,033
...	1,52,68,570	3,38,704	1,36,114	60,197	1,12,544	7,9225	1,59,95,354
2,46,010	2,19,63,815	6,95,164	5,86,778	18,63,966	4,27,606	5,10,593	2,62,93,932
...	7,42,049	...	...	3,213	...	3,102	7,48,364
...	94,901	...	...	4,278	...	1,955	1,01,134
...	4,55,387	...	...	85,572	17,378	...	5,58,337
...	1,24,489	998	...	...	2,899	9,873	1,38,259
...	28,175	...	...	...	...	...	28,175
...	15,800	...	...	1,42,878	...	55,702	2,14,380
...	31,837	...	1,690	...	3,033	2,826	39,386
...	28,453	...	...	...	2,037	5,184	35,574
...	1,03,928	...	...	17,912	...	...	1,21,848
...	1,35,744	...	...	35,343	...	...	1,71,087
...	47,853	...	3,843	13,721	3,894	29,905	99,216
...	1,67,427	...	720	6,221	2,188	6,418	1,82,974
...	19,76,043	998	6,253	3,09,138	31,429	24,38,826	24,38,826
16,79,006	2,66,72,054	6,96,162	5,93,031	37,30,683	4,70,437	9,52,473	3,47,93,846
...	1,43,426	...	...	...	...	...	1,43,426
...	14,014	..	...	...	...	...	14,014
...	1,57,440	...	...	...	...	...	1,57,440
16,79,006	2,68,29,494	6,96,162	5,93,301	37,30,683	4,70,437	9,52,473	349,51,286
25,39,258	77,10,194	...	1,24,214	12,41,961	2,57,753	14,75,976	133,49,350
42,18,264	3,45,39,688	6,96,162	7,17,245	49,72,644	7,28,190	24,28,499	483,00,642
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
42,18, 264	3,45,39,688	6,96,162	7,17,245	49,72,644	7,28,190	24,28,499	483,00,642

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